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VOL. VIII NO. 191 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August ..	Kashmir ..	8841
14th " ..	Devanha? ..	8092
21st " ..	Mantua ..	10885
28th " ..	China ..	7932
4th Sept. ..	Kaisar-i-hind..	11430
11th " ..	Kalyan* ..	8987
18th " ..	Plassy* ..	7346
25th " ..	Narkunda ..	15020
2nd Oct. ..	Delta ..	8089
9th " ..	Malwa ..	10883
16th " ..	A Steamer ..	...
23rd " ..	Karmala ..	8993
30th " ..	Naldera ..	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
th Aug. ..	Dilwara ..	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC', KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi 9 a.m.
19th " ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa.
14th " ..	Barpeta ..	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B Takiguchi	4141	29th July	18th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	21th Aug

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Saigon Maru	J. Ijichi	9th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
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Manage.
Ajam Building.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 6152.

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special .. Rs. 800/-
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First Class "A" .. Rs. 750/-
First Class "B" .. Rs. 700/-
Second Class .. Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 22,500,00
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES.

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	TAKAO
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITO
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital .....
Paid-up Capital .....
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtau.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,60,000
RESERVE FUND	66,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Botonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent, all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. Tu supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarocpchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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QUAL III. Tropical Twill 26" & 30" wide @ Rs. 3-9 & 3-12 per yard.

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M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes fittin

ENSIGN CARBURETOR

MEANS

PETROL ECONOMY

Motorist's Oppotunity

SAVING 50 PETROL GRANTEED

BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR

All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application

Sole Agents :—

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,

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DONTAD STREET, KHADAK, BOMBAY.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BOMBAY.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Post

BOMBAY 2.

U

Can buy all kinds of Patent Medicines Drugs, Ampoules and Syrings of Messrs. Park, Davis,' Burroughs Wellcomes, Burgoyne Burbidges' Muliords' and Dr. Lo Zambeletti's, etc. etc.

AT

PERRY & Co,

Chemists, and Druggists,

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

MARBLE

STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAINS
PILLARS
VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble ultable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prared by best artists of Italy, just arrive are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms

C. BHOGILAL & Co

opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipments. Will solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

13, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 3 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

3rd Bhoiwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO., Princess St., BOMBAY.

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Ouft Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

IF you want to sell your furniture, motors horses carriages etc. please, apply to RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers 61, Esplanade Road, Fort, and they will fetch good prices. 3097

FOX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4899.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited, 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

YOUNG MAN!—Entreat none for help. Ask none to maintain. Beg none to assist. Solicit none to succour. Obtain VENUS LIFE OR MARRIAGE POLICY. Be Happy! and Rejoice! Monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 only. Rules and forms supplied gratis on application to—M. HANSLUX, Esq., President The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

UNDERGRADUATES, MEDICAL STUDENTS or NURSES wishing to improve their prospects by obtaining a Degree and Diploma of a Foreign University by a Correspondence Course of study during spare hours should apply for particulars to Box No. 945, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4036

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. AMRITLAL MEHTA, Javeri Bazar. 4075

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER Apply personally care Chhaganlal Dulabhdas, 1st floor above Kalbadtvi Post Office. 4044

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER for building construction works. Apply to the CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Receiving Station. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay. 4056

WANTED—SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER for up-country ginning and pressing factories. Apply with testimonials to—Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd. Hornby Road, Fort. 4017

WANTED—One competent English CORRESPONDENT CLERK, knowing Gujarati well. Apply personally to The BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO., 272, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 3061

WANTED—A competent LEDGER KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4051

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for Dyal Singh College, Lahore, salary Rs. 400-40/2-600 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College, Trust Society Lahore. 4012

WANTED—For temporary employment neat and fast COPYISTS. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office. Old Town Custom House, Bombay. Pay Rs. 50 per mensum. 4092

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master for the High School of an important State in Gujrat. Only those having long experience as Head Masters and willing to serve at least for 3 years should apply, stating full qualifications and pay particularly. Science graduate preferred. Apply to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4009

WANTED—A JUNIOR PROOF READER for Government Press, Indore, Preference will be given to one possessing some experience of computing work Pay Rs. 50-2-60 per mensem with usual overtime allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to "The Manager, Central India Agency (Government) Press, Residency Indore, Central India. 4055

WANTED—A permanent BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OFFICER in the Banswara State. Knowledge of Hindi, Urdu and Survey Settlement indespensable. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Diwan, Banswara State, before the end of August with copies of testimonials stating lewest pay acceptable. MITHANLAL, Diwan, Banswara State. 2978

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES," Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

FOR SALE—12 B.H.P. secondhand refined OIL ENGINE of Tangyes Make, 16 B.H.P. Ruston Oil Engine and 65 B.H.P. Ruston "CC" type Crude Oil Engine complete in good working order with Flour Mills, Rice Huller and water pump, etc. Apply for full particulars and price to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4060

FOR SALE—GERMAN CYCLE Adler make, new condition, Rs. 80. Apply JAL K. UNWALA, 15, Karelwadi, Kaliamiwala's House, Bombay. 4070

FOR SALE—A Harley Davidson with side car complete, very little used as owner going Home. Inspection by appointment only. Apply Box No. 942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4084

FOR SALE—A Crossley Car, very little, used, as owner going Home. Inspection by Appointment only. Apply Box No. 941 Advt. Dept., "Bomaby Chronicle." 4083

VERMAN MARKS FOR SALE—Apply to GULABBHAI NAGARJI DESAI, 420, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 1st floor. Time: 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). 3039

FOR SALE—A four cylinder 10 H. P. AUSTEN, thoroughly overhauled and painted, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 4,500 can be inspected, on application to SUPERINTENDENT Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital Garden-Lane, Sandhurst Road. 4080

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size	100
Remington 7, 2 Colours, latest	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200	210
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 200, 11 Brief	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institue,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. 5 Oliver Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 206, L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines. L. C. Smith Mo. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 389, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typewriter papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filling vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNES TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLY CO., 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4004

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET in HOMJI HALL near Mazgaon Station, Pucca built GODOWNS. Arrangement possible for Motors and Motor Factory. Apply at the premises. 4094

DELAY — DISAPPOINTMENT — HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the works in the construction of a new building at Kalbadevi Road.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each and plans and particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

MERWANJI BANA & CO.,
Architects,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 4046

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REFRESHMENT SHOPS NEW FERRY WHARF, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SEALED TENDERS for renting these 4 newly erected Shops are invited. These should be enclosed in sealed envelops together with a deposit of Rs. 500 marked "Refreshment Shops" and be in the hands of the Traffic Manager by 11 a.m. (S.T.) TUESDAY, August 24th 1920.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Full particulars, conditions and forms of Tender may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 4068

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction 6 plots (Nos. 3, 5, 10, 12, 16 and 22) from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road, at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12-30 p.m. on MONDAY, August 30th. Each plot measures about 1½ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 9 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site, and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed, and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be seen between 11 and 4 on any working day at the Collector's office, or at the South-West corner of the area.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, applications may be made to the Collector.

W. F. HUDSON,
4065 Collector of Poona.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920 2329

THE SHRI-KRISHNA STORES COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas Raja as an additional director and of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas as a director of the Company in place of Mr. Hansraj Damodar Toprani resigned.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dwarkadas L. Saraya as an auditor in place of Messrs. K. S. Ayer & Co. for the year under report.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By the order of the Board,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS RAJA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th July, 1920.
Krishna Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
N.B.—TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 4th of August, to Wednesday, the 18th August, 1920, both days inclusive. 3046

LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER. He should be an I. C. E. or B. E. with previous good experience of Municipal work, including Water Works, Buildings Contruction, Drainage, and Roads. Salary Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400.

Dated 3rd August, 1920.

M. M. MURZBAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
President, Lonalva Municipality. 3088

THE HINDUSTAN MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS, who have not yet paid all their dues, are hereby informed, that unless their money is paid, on or before 31st August, 1920, under Clause 37 of the Articles of Association of the Company their shares together with their previous payments will be forfeited.

SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,
Managing Agent,
The Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Ltd.,
Ajmer.
Ajmer, dated 2nd August, 1920. 3076

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A B.Sc. having a teaching experience extending to 5 years on Rs. 120 rising to 140 with a biennial increment of Rs. 10 as the fire Science and Mathematic teacher in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. Applications should reach to the SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, BURHANPUR, by the 20th August, 1920. The candidate selected will be required to execute a bond for 2 years' service and will have to go for training when ordered by the Municipal Committee.

PRESIDENT,
Municipal Committee,
Burhanpur.
Date 7-8-1920. 4060

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN Auction of contracts for the retail sale of country liquor, opium and hemp drugs in Rajgarh State, C. I. will be held at Sehore G. I. P. Railway on 23rd August. Intending persons should call at Rajgarh House at 11 a.m. on that date. Any enquiry should be addressed to The DIWAN, Rajgarh State Biaora. 4100

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in History and sanskrit for two years at least, on a salary of Rs. 70 to 90 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Charotar Education Society, Anand, with copies of testimonials and stating age, qualification and experience. 4091

WANTED & QUERY.

THE Honorary Secretary of a Sports Club would be most grateful for any suggestions as to the best way of making a really good Croquet ground in a place where it is impossible to have a grass lawn. It is believed a bajri ground is suitable, but of this he has no personal experience. Apply Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4028

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for erection of a Dyeing block for The Broach Fine Counts Spinnings and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., at Broach.

Copies of tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned, where on payment of Rs. 2, where plans, conditions of contract and other particulars can be obtained.

Tenders will be accepted up to five p.m. on 20-8-20.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any tender without giving reasons.

B. G. DESAI,
Architect etc.,
91, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 10-8-20. 4104

NOTICE.

WANTED in the Palace of a Ruling Prince, a first-class INDIAN BARBER. Hindu preferred, must be of clean habits and able to cut hair nicely, shave smoothly and with a light hand and without pain. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned, t oBox No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4026

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

STATUTORY MEETING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, 23-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd August, both days inclusive.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1920.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents. 4067

THE INDIAN GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. Hathiram Nensey, who was the working partner in the Indian Glass Manufacturing Co., has severed his connection with the said Company as from 26th July, 1920, and the public are hereby requested not to deal with the said Hathiram Nensey on behalf of the Company and if notwithstanding this information any one shall so deal with him the owners of the said Indian Glass Manufacturing Co., will not be responsible for any such dealing with the said Hathiram Nensey on their behalf.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for the Indian Glass
4088 Manufacturing Co.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is intended to hold an Auction Sale of the lease of the strip of Government land at Mustan Tank Road, bearing New Survey No. 4002 (part) for a period of ten years terminable on a month's notice, without compensation for buildings or improvements, all persons desirous of bidding for the land are hereby informed that the auction sale of the piece of land described below will be held before the Undersigned in the Darbar room of the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1920, at 12 noon.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Mustan Tank Road, measuring about 140 square yards, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the property of Ahmed Ismail and others,
On the South by Mustansha's Durga,
On the East by Mustan Tank Road, and
On the West by public Road.

By order,
AG. SUPERINTENDENT,
Bombay City Suvey & L.R.O.,
For Collector of Bombay.
Old Town Custom House,
Bombay, 11th August, 1920. 4093

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of Minerva Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 22nd July, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of July to the 11th of August, 1920 (both days inclusive).

(By Order of the Board),
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents. 3927

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A good STEWARD to manage all catering arrangements and specially those connected with large dinner and house parties, big social functions and the entertaining of distinguished guests in the Palace of an important Ruling Prince in India. Goanese or non-Mahomedan with previous experience and powers of organization and control preferred. Must be able to manage the staff. Liberal salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials which will not be returned to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4024

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACTS of the Holkar State for the year 1920-21 will be auctioned at Indore on the datee mentioned below:—

(1) Indore City, Indore District, including Petlawad and Tari, 19th August, 1920.
(2) Nimawar, Mahidpur and Rampura Bhanpura District, 21st August, 1920
(3) Nimar District, 23rd and 24th August 1920.

NEHAL CHAND,
Abkari Commissioner,
9071 Holkar State, Indore

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS who may not have received first call notices owing to non-delivery by Postal Authorities or change of address not being intimated to the Company or any other cause, are requested to pay the Call money notwithstanding, at Rs. 25 per share, at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th August, 1920. 4052

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s S. S. "Loyalty" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival at Marseilles via Genoa and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richars of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on dock cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
4035 The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 0569

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
No. 70
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIA'S GREATEST SON

THE LATE LOKMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

NOBODY can dispute that the memory of the GREAT DEMOCRAT and LEADER of INDIA should be perpetuated and for that purpose a substantial memorial fund raised. A TILAKSHISHYA has exported "It is absolutely necessary to start a memorial Fund to perpetuate the memory of the LATE GREATEST SON OF INDIA and it is hoped that the LEADERS OF INDIA will devote their earnest attention on this subject".

It is a patent fact that exorbitant sums are now-a-days thrown away to brokers as brokerage for canvassing shares of a Limited Company, but the sympathy and good-will of the Public are earnestly invited to the intended "THE GURUDATT CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY" which is very shortly to be started as a Limited concern and for which the memorandum, Prospectus and Articles of Association to be filed according to the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 are being prepared and the Company expected to be registered as such in near future.

It is decided by the Promoters of the said Company that an amount calculated at Re. 1 per every subscribed share of the proposed Company will be paid in the above-mentioned memorial fund raised for perpetuating the memory of the LATE LOKMANYA.

It is like killing two birds with one stone and it is hoped all the sons of the dear MOTHERLAND will leave no stone unturned and will surely subscribe their mite to the said memorial fund by subscribing to as many shares as they can of the proposed "THE GURUDATTA CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY" shortly to be opened with all its paraphernalia in a spacious and up-to-date theatre. Each share shall be of the face value of Rs. 25 and a sum of Rs. 5 only per share is to be paid with the application forms. Private Promoters forms can be had from the undermentioned company.

Messrs. AUNZA & CO.
45, Cawasji Patel Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

This is a golden opportunity for all those who have the good of the country at heart and reverence for the memory of the LATE GREATEST PATRIOT OF INDIA and specially a golden opportunity for the BHATIA, MOSLEM and LOHANA Volunteers, whose motto is "Sacrifice for and service to the Country" and who naturally desire to keep in living memory the LOKMANYA the embodiment of such Sacrifice and service by helping the cause of the proposed Company and thus indirectly increasing the "Memorial Fund". 4062

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on behalf of Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee & Co., Agents, for the works to be carried out in erecting a TRANSFORMER HOUSE on the premises of the MOON MILLS, at Sewri. Particulars to be had of the Architect, Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 4090

WANTED.

TRAM LINE 12 to 18 lbs. section, (for 2 or 2½ feet gauge), upto 18 miles (with or without sleepers), also crossings, also tip wagons upto 40 in number. Communicate with the undersigned, quoting minimum prices.

RAM SINGH KABLI & Co.,
Contractors,
4062 Dholpur.

NOTICE.

WANTED—7 to 9 miles of contractors line, 18 to 24 lbs. section, 2ft. gauge complete with sleepers and connections. Send quotation stating where they can be seen to Box No. 937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4038

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SPECIAL SESSION of the Indian National Congress is to be held in Bombay on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September and the Gujarat Rajkiya Parishad is to be held at Ahmedabad on the 27th, 28th and 29th. Members intending to attend are requested to inform the office

Jt.
305-9, Masjid Bunder Road,
Bombay, 10-8-1920.

GOBHAI KARAN

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FRIST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359-361, Abdul Rehman Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Statements of Accounts, for the six months ending 31rd April, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th day of August, 1920, to the 25th day of August, 1920, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. N. GHOBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—THE DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office during business hours on and after the 1st day of September, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 11th day of August, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 4063

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—TENDERS for demolishing house No. 10-16, situate in Hummum Street, occupied by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and others. Apply sharp to The BANK OF MORVI, Ltd. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

C. I. PAREKH, & Co.,
Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HOOSEIN DAWOODBHAI TARWALLA has contracted to sell to our client, MEHTABKHAN SHERKHAN, the three properties hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to, in, upon or in respect of the said three properties or any part thereof, either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the audersigned at No. 53, Medows Street within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 10174 to 10178 and 10180, New Survey No. 3/5754, bearing Municipal Ward E No. 1081 (2), Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Vendor's property, on or towards the West by the Vendor's property, on or towards the North by 1st Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by Vendor's property.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 1st Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 10179, 10181, New Survey No. 5784, and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 1082, Street No. 42-44-46, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Aboo Sahoo, on or towards the West by Kamatipura Centre Road, on or towards the North by the 1st Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapti Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A1/10174, 10175-10176-10177-10178 and 10180, New Survey No. 1A/5754, and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 767-768, Street Nos. 131-137-1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the South by Bapty Road and on or towards the North by the Vendor's property.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1920.

DUBASH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4072

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1157 of 1920.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V., rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MAHADEO KEJRIWALA, a firm, carrying on business as Share Brokers in the New Share Bazar in the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

LABHURAM PURI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at [illegible]adi, outside the Fort of [illegible] and carrying on business [illegible]w Share Bazar in the [illegible]et, within the Fort of [illegible] .....Defendant.

[illegible] Grace of God, of the [illegible] Great Britain [illegible]ominions beyond the [illegible] of the Faith, Emperor

WHEREAS the above [illegible] filed a plaint in this [illegible]e abovenamed Defend[illegible]wing is a concise state[illegible]

[illegible] from the Defendant [illegible] particulars annexed to [illegible] with interest thereon [illegible] suit.

[illegible]ummoned to appear in [illegible]th day of August, 1920, [illegible]ven o'clock (Standard [illegible]n the forenoon, in person or by an [illegible]vocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you indefault of your appearance on the day before tend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid this 3rd day of June, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 3rd day of June, 1920.

Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4102

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM MOHEDIN KHAN HASSANALLY KHAN and MAZHARKHAN HASSANALLY KHAN, have contracted to sell to our client EBRAHIM MULLA TYEBALLY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Heozria Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Quit and Ground No. 4861 Old No. 1296, New No. 4861, Old Survey No. 2/2381 and New Survey No. 3837 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 181 and Street No. 27-29 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards the West by the Hoozaria Street, on or towards the North by the property of Hasmudin Sarfoodin and on or towards the South by the property of Anantalla Khan.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1920.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
4087 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(Government and G. I. P. Railway List).

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT SEWREE ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th Aug. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Stores Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewree, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions Steam Pile Extractor, C. I. Driving monkeys, one lot shafting and split pulleys, wire drawing plant, steam pile driver and gland for same, driving winch, loco cranes, steam driver adjustable foot for portable pile pane, crane jibs vertical drilling machine, foot valve, vertical boiler lathe, polishing machines, steam and hand hammers blower.

Also one motor car etc., etc.

The above materials can be seen at the place of Auction from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Detailed list can be seen on application to the controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Road, or at the offices of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid to the auctioneers and the goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR MOTOR CARS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

One 5 seated Overland Motor Car.
One Overland Motor Car No. 4 Model with Taxi Metre.
One five-seater D. E. Dion Banton Motor Car.
One Mexwell Motor Car No. 4526, 20 H.P. and 4 Cylinders.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Mr. Framroz Pallonji, the Sole Executor of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassavalla, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Shanker Gabaji Kekane, sell by Public Auction, at the Premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 954 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land, Collector's Old Survey Nos. 175 and 739, New Nos. 3800, 4680, Old Survey Nos. 523, 497 and New Survey Nos. 1/1814 and 1/1827, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3408 (2), 3408 (3) and Street Nos. 872A and 873B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kubharwada Lane, on or towards the West partly by a private road and partly by the property of Gajanand Khimji and another, on or towards the North partly by the property of Balkrisna Hatseett Sheete and another and partly by the property of Sobhachand Talakchand and on or towards the South by the property of Poonamchand Mechi and all which premises are now in the possession of the Vendor and in the occupation of his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, at their offices at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 11th August, 1920.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

CRESCENT HOUSE COLABA CAUSEWAY

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CROCKARY AND BOOTS.

Auction sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MAMBASAVALA & Co., will sell the below things at Colaba Causeway, Crescent House by order of concern parties. Furnitures, Suchas:—

2 Cabinets.
1 Almyrah.
1 Chest of drawers.
1 Dressing chest of drawers.
3 Drawing room for suites.
3 Marbel table.
2 Show case.
2 Dinning table.
2 Dinning chairs.
2 Meat safe.
1 Safe.
3 Office table.
2 Revolving chairs etc., etc.
2 Dozen Boots and also one horse and carriage will be sold by Auction.

MAMBASAVALA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CITRIC ACID CRYSTALS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Dilsizian Freres and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. R. Mody and Co. of 10 Princess Street.

100 casks citric acid crystals each 112 lbs. net.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground interested by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co, Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendor's trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "F" Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Bahadur."

129 full pressed bales of Coconda Cotton damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office prougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe shape victoria.
1 bay arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 40 h.p. 6 cylinder, 7 seater Hudson motor car with comfortable body, bosch magneto with electric lamps, tools, etc., complete in good running order.
1 25 h.p. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, motor car 1916 model in thorough working order.
1 38/40 h.p. Duerkopp motor lorries, 3 tons, shaft drive.
1 30 h.p. Arbenz motor lorries, 3 tons, shaft drive.
1 Bergmen motor lorris, 3½ tons, shaft drive.

AUCTION SALE OF FIELDS AT RATNAGIRI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for Lalshanker Khushaldass Joshi, the plaintiff in High Court Suit No. 2757 of 1919, in which Mr. Lalshanker Khushaldas Joshi is plaintiff and Dattatraya Trimbak Joshi is the defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up to Public Auction at their Auction Room, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following immoveable property situate at Ratnagiri.

All those 8 pieces of fields, situate at Ratnagiri in the district, taluka and village Ratnagiri, containing by admeasurement about 6 acres. 1 guntha and 4 annas, full assessment Rs. 15-8-0 of which Rs. 1-8-0 is paid to Government Fixed Quit Rent imposed under the Summary Settlement is Rs. 1-12-0 and total annual payment to Government is Rs. 3-4-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, to the plaintiff or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 11th August, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture, jewelleries, crockerywares, enamelwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets, etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on FRIDAY, the 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on account and the risk of the parties concerned, such as drawing room, bed room, office room furnitures, crockerywares, enamel platedwares, silverwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets of assorted patterns and sizes, diamond and emerald and ruby ornaments such as rings, necklaces, bangles, chains, etc., etc.

The property will be on view two days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 125 shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

100 shares of the Kilachand Mills, 100 shares of the E. D. Sassoon United and 15 shares of Wadia Woollen Mills.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Room 41, Esplanade Road, the above shares with the Transfer Forms signed in blank by the parties.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF FORD AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, six Overland and four Ford Touring five seater Motor Cars on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Sankli Street, out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABSJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Bai Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Motiram the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1919 sell by Public Auction, this day WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or perpetual leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 827 4-5 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old No. 29, 95, 96 49, 172, 281, and 191, and New Nos. 13531 13602, C-13710, 13552 13688, 13853, Old Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B-3587, 4C-3550, 3F-3550 and part of 2589, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3914 (6), and Street No. 101 E. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on Mr. Patel's Plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE by Order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auctions, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri a large lot of leather goods consisting of ranvas bags ration bags leather bandoliers, shoulder and waist belts, water bottle carriers and corks, Bill hook cases, pistol cases, bayonet and kookrie bags, straps braces axe and maincotie cases, pichax cases, waist belts, set of trumpoters, braces, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his Office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 365 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Premsookhdas Moorlidhar, Esq., at his Bonghi at Cotton Market, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mohanlal Jagjiven:—
98 bales cotton Dabhoi.
On account and at the risk of Gadbardas Hargovind:—
140 bales cotton Itola.
On account and at the risk of Laloobhai Narandas:—
127 bales cotton Dabhoi.

The above bales are lying in the godown No. 1 of Messrs. Uderam Premsookhdas at Victoria Bunder and are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321

THE AUCTION SALE OF ONE FORD LORRY OF ONE TON WITH STRONG WOODEN BODY IRON CLAMPED AND BRACED

By the order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Ford lorry of one ton with strong wooden body, iron clamped and braced.

A deposit of 25 per cent require at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4654

A [illegible] SALE OF 39 BALES AMRELI [illegible]TTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, this day WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Bunder Colaba, in Messrs. Odhavji Shivji and Co.'s Godown, by order of Mr. Munji Jeevraj and on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton, damaged by sea water Ex. S.S. Kaveri and "Oporto."

39 bales Amreli Cotton out of 50 bales consigned to Mr. Munjee Jeevraj under invoice No. 72 of 23-3-20 R-R No. 25217.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1920.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with ½ anna stamp to:—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA.
20, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA, B.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR — Twice Nightly 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

ANOTHER GREAT VAUDEVILLE CAPTURE, FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

Don G. MERLE — THE FAMOUS SPANISH AMERICAN ENTERTAINER

Assisted by

Madame G. MERLE — Merry Moments in Modern Magic Mirth Mystery and Monologue

"Around the Town" — Beauty and Celebrity Everywhere.

"The Four Shadows" — 9th Episod of the THRILLING SERIAL

DORROS DUO — Last few Nights of the Great Dancers. In an entirely new repertoire of Dances including The Dutch Dance Humoresque, The Romanian National and the Great Indian Dance.

THE EMPIRE — To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

OUR GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS
TWO FAMOUS CINEMA STARS
Mutual's Million Dollar Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE VAGABOND"

MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"HER COUNTRY'S CALL"

THE EMPRESS — To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO PICTURE CORPORATION presents
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
EMILY STEVENS
IN
"Kildare of Storm"
Adapted from the famous Novel of the same name.

THE EMIPRE — BOXING BOOM. BOXING BOOM.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!!

ALL ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

Bantam—Weight Championship of India and All-Allies Belt.
15 Round Contest 15

CHARLIE MONTENIO — of Calcutta — Holder fly-weight Championship and belt underfeated

VS

PERCY WELCOME — of Madras — Undefeated. Winner of numerous I. D. F. Competitions

Six other Special Contests.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE THURSDAY AUGUST 12th.
Ladies Admitted Book now at ROSE & Co.

NO FREE LISTS. Direction of Albert E. Fleming. Referee:—A. E. Gould of London.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bomba
TO-NIGHT
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
William Desmond
IN
"THE PRINCE & BETTY"
BY
P. G. WODEHOUSE
Author of
"A Damsel in Distress"
A DELIGHTFULLY ROMANTIC STORY OF A MODERN PRINCE CHARMING.
5 SPLENDID ACTS
PATHE GAZETTE
SALISILLY MAID OF ALL WORK
Cartoon
FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MR. TILAK
LOOKING FOR TROUBLE
COMIC
Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Sunday Matinee: at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. and Saturday 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
The First Week's Instalment of 6 Opening chapters—7,200 feet of the Mighty Magnificent
ECLAIR SERIAL
"The Son of The Night"
12 Episodes—24 parts.
It is a delightul entertaining story written by the famous
M. GERARD BOURGEOIS
the same auther who wrote "Protea," and I produced by the some Company who made "Protea" and "Tigomar"
We strongly advice all—and especially YOU—not to miss on any account to see this most interesting Serial
"The Son of The Night"
right from its very commencement. Is is really a might-Story of Adventure Love hate Revenge and mystery.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
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Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
Popular Picture Bill
The six reel Photoplay.

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Some of the most important scenes were filmed in Washington, and these include actual interiors and exteriors of the national capital, as well as interiors and exteriors of a noted congressman's home.

ALSO A FINE COMIC
"BEHIND THE MAP."
A Delightful Entertainment.
NOTE.

TRAM CARS to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to the Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar-Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

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the rc[illegible]rs dominent Serial
The Mystery of "13"
with ROSEMARY THEBY
AND
FRANCIS FORD.
AT
The Majestic

FOURTH INSTALMENT
The Programme also includes
The Funeral Procession
of the great patriot and scholar
Mr. B. G. Tilak.
produced by KOHINOOR Film Co.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30
Extra prize matinees on Saturday and Sunday only at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT
ITALA PASQUALI CO.'S
SENSATIONAL DRAMA
THE SCANDAL OF PRINCESS GEORGE
Starring the Most Beautiful Italian Actress
MISS MEYSA CHEYNE
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY
Instead of "Counter Spyism" we are exhibiting next saturday.
"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"
FEATURING
ULTUS
A magnificent photo-drama of love, hate and vengeance.
THE GLOBE,
Sandhurst Road, West.

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	24.94
Sept.	23.77
Oct.	23.11
Nov.	22.45
Dec.	
Jan.	21.68
Feb.	
Mar	21.07
April	
May	20.47
June	
July	20.02

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	24.61—37
Oct.	22.66—46
Jan	21.34—45
Mar.	20.74—44

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 7th

	Bales
Total in Sight	32,000,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	148,000
East Indian	246,000
American	2,814,000
Other	252,000
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	
Export	
East Indian Export	
Stock	95,000
Forwarded	1,400
Export	
Import	9,000
Speculation	1,400
American Afloat	68,000
East Ind	17,000
Total A	119,000

Includes all Great Britain Stocks.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	22.05
" " " Jan.	29.47
" " " Mar.	29.10
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	39.50
" " Orleans	36.75
Futures at New Orleans July	30.76
" " Oct.	29.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 1/4
Demand Bills	3.67.75
liver Commercial Bars	
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	95½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S Ports	24,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	3,000
Week's Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	746,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	799,000

New York, Aug. 9th.

Futures at New York Oct.	31.37—65
" " Jan.	29.06—50
" " Mar.	28.68—52

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 6th.

Rents 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	59 3/8
" 2 months hence	59 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies. Eastern buying. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 14/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	114/3
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	46 1/
Rupee Paper 3½%	54 1/4
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	47 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris...Francs	50.20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Honkong Bank	£409½
National Bank	£52

London, Aug. 7th.

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	58 5/8
" 2 months hence	58 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to American selling and higher exchange. Quiet and uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	114/3
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	46 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	54 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	47 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	50.20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£109½
National Bank	£52

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 6th.

Founding Loan 4%	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4%	£77 7/8
% New	£84 15/16

London, Aug. 7th

Funding Loan 4%	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4%	£77 7/8
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 6th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ordinary Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept Sellers	£29
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£38½
Tone of Linseed:—Dull lower to sell.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Sellers	£34½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£13
Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	35½
Corrugated Sheets	£53

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept Value	90
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept Value	91/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	92

Tone:—Dull in sympathy with worlds markets. Nominally unchanged

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct.	1/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½

Tone:—Quieter after firmer.

London, Aug. 7th

WHEAT.

Rosario to Santa Fe—62lb Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ordinary Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£29
Tone of Rapeseed:—Tending lower.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£38½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug. Sellers	£34½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£13
Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B	£94½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35½
Corrugated Sheets	53

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	90
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	91/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	92

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct	1/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers	1/10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 427 for Fully Good Broach August, and with slight fluctuations advanced quickly to Rs. 431. Later on the price improved further to Rs. 432, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 431½ after touching Rs. 433. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 432½, advanced to Rs. 436½, and closed at Rs. 436.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Augt.	436
Fully Good Bengal	September	205
Fine Oomras	September	255
Good Southerns	Aug	467
" "	Sept.-Oct.	437

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 10TH AUG. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	205
Fully Good M.G. Broach	Aug.	431
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	252
Good M.G. Southerns	Aug.	462
" "	Sept.-Oct.	432

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	235	210	185	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	235	210	185	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	300	265	260	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	385	350	320	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	350	315	290	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	476	456	461	"
M.G. P. Americans	..	..	..	..	"
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT,

Bombay's 10th Aug. 1920.

American Ra[illegible]s Rulings Liverpool:

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
21.34 —45 20.74 —44
May—June—July—August.
24.61 —37
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
22.66 —46

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	29.06—50
Mar.	28.68—52
Oct.	31.37—65
Dec.	

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—July. 431.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal	Open	205
Do.	Close	
Oomra	Open	252
Do.	Close	

Our opinion. Ready market has some demand from the Japanese and Mills. Owing to Japan-condition being improved and Liverpool American prices increasing and the local market has also improved. Local bears and speculators are in bye.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 10th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 1/2
Bank Demand	1/10 9/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	445
American Dollars	299
Hongkong "	225
Shanghai	324
Japan	463
Singap	124½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 10th 1920.

	per lb:	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 10s	0 15 6
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 8 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 0
Do.	No. 8/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 10th 1920.

	per md:	Rs. a. p
Brass	5/6	80 8 0
Do.	1	85 8 0
Do.	1½	90 8 0
Do.	1¼	91 0 0
Do.	1½	91 0 0
Do.	5	91 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 10th 1920.

	(per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1¼	86 0 0
Do	1½	86 0 0
Do	5	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		87 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 10th 1920. 6 p. m

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	55 0 0	8 5 0
" Cawnpore 70-80	51 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 12 0
" Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	17 0 0
" Thin	15 10 0	16 6 0
Teasseed, White 85-15	60 0 0	62 4 0
" Gudar 75-25	62 0 0	17 0 0
" Ghitar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
" Black	65 0 0	13 8 0

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company,

PRESENTS

The Classical Dramatic production adapted from the famous Sanskrit play by the learned King Shudraka

Mrichha Katika

IN FIVE SPLENDID PARTS
produced by the
ORIENTIAL FILM MANUFACTURNG Co., LIMITED.
Splendid Acting! Wonderful Scenery!!
Appropriate Settings!!!
The Result of
INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN LABOUR and INDIAN SKILL
SEE IT TO-DAY
or any day during the week at

CINEMA PRECIOUS

Lamington Road, Near Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AN AWINSPIRING SIGHT.

COME AND SHED THE LAST TEAR.

WERE YOU IN THE CROWD?
Then Come and See yourself.
If not in the Crowd come and have a last Look at
Mr. TILAK
and find many a familer face.

The Funeral Procession of the Late
Lamented Lokamanya B. G. TILAK.
THROUGH THE VARIOUS STREETS OF BOMBAY.
An Unprecedented Event in the Annals of History of Bombay.
A Vast Sea of Human Faces. A Demonstration of the tribute of the People.
The Greatest Honour ever given in Bombay to any Indian after his Demise.
DAME NATURE HERSELF WEPT—DID YOU SHED A TEAR.

Poppyseed, White			16	0	0	16 12	0
Groundnuts			80	0	0	16 12	0
Mowraseed			6	12	0	7 2	0
Barley			41	0	0	....	
Castorseed			49	0	0	10 4	0
Cottonseeds						....	
Forward:			Rs.	a.	p.		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			6	13	6		
Linseed Sept.			17	0	0		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/9.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 3/4.
D. D. on London 1/10 13/16.
3 Mst. D/a 1/11 8/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 440.
3 Mst. D/a Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate doller 3.62.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.70.
London Silver Spot D. 59/10.
London Silver Forward D. 59/14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/12.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was fairly steady with limited business passing.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2750, Alliance Cotton 415, Bombay Cotton 1270n. Bombay Dyeing 3675. Bradbury 800, Century 1315, Central India 5440, Colaba Land 3210 Coorla 2850n. Crescent 725n. Currimbhoy 1325 David 1830, Ed. Sassoon 725n. Fazulbhoy 1827½, Finlay 1420, Ind. Bleaching 230 Ind Malwa 627½x.d., Jamshed Mfg. 375, Kastorrchand 2350, Khatao 660, Kohinoor 3975, Luxmi Cotton 3500, Madhavrao Scind 400, Madhowji 4200, Mathuradas 1350xrt. M. Petit 5400, Mayer Sassoon 415, Morarji 6150 New Great 1070, New City 950n. Pabani 630n. Pearls 1325, Phonix. 1140, Premier 145n. Shapurji 4374, Sholapur 15000, Simplex 838xrt. Standard 3260, Swan 1440, Swadeshi 5530, Tata Mill 2500, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAYS.

Ah. Dholka 104, Amritsar Patti 94, Dhond Baramate 75, Hoshiarpur 67, Mandhara Bhon 58x.d., Sara Sarajganj 67x.d., Sialkote 70x.d., Sindh Lt. Ry. 125x.d., Upper Sindh 82x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 900, Alock 900, B. Burma 770, B. Burma N. I. 267pr. Bt. Burma Pet 18½ B Tramway 965, B. Flour 3350n. B. Steam 500, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1425 New Indis Ins. 14pr. Port Canning 750, Shivrajpur 36 Tata Iron Ord 161½, Tata Iron Defd. 920, Tata Hydro 1085, Tata Oil 335. Tata Bank 39½.

LOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 11.

There ar[illegible] fluctuations in the market since our last report and the quotations are as under:—

Alizarine I. P. Rs. 1,000 to 1,100 per drum.
Alizarine Ger. Rs. 325 to 350 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 3/8/0 to 4/4/0, per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs 9 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 to 16 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Benzo purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8/0 to 2 per lb.

TRANSPORT
MADE EASY
since **WICHITA** Trucks have been on the market.
WICHITA
has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.
The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bombay Presidency, (excluding SIND.)
233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TELE- 2880.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?
IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.
Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.
Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.
Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.
PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.
Please write for price list
Royal Laundry Co.
16, Homjee Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS OF
PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.
H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.
PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 7th Aug. 1920.

LIABILITIES

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1 20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	6,65,50,604	
" Deposits at Branches	88,87,416	
		7,54,38,019
Other Deposits		28,93 49,481
Post Bills		32,843
Sundries		24,02,867
	Rs.	28 92,23,310

ASSETS

Government Securities		4,25,05,974
Other authorised Securities		1,79 800
Credits on Government and other authorised securities		2,81,56,382
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		12,27,53,497
Bills Discounted and Purchased		3,32,60 970
Dead Stock		17,05,762
Stamps		11 552
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks		9,95,405
Sundries		1,93,621
Cash		15 9,70,245
	Rs.	36,97 13,819

THE LOKMANYA.

HOW TO KEEP HIS MEMORY ALIVE.

MR. TILAK AND "THE TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The accompanying is an open letter addressed by me to the Editor of the "Times of India." I shall be obliged if you give room for it in the columns of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

Sir,—It was with great regret that I read in your paper of 2nd August a leaderette headed "The death of Mr. Tilak", which, I believe, was meant to be an obituary note, but which I ultimately found to be an unrestrained expression of personal invective. I could hardly believe that you, whom I always looked upon as a journalist, whose writings were guided more by reason than by prejudice or personal animosities, could let passion or personal prejudice get the better of reason. As one who has always been conscious of your qualities as a journalist, I consider that I have the right to bring to your notice an error in judgment, want of chivalry, disregard for the feelings of the Indians, of which I consider you to be guilty in respect of your laderette referred to above. It would have been well if you had kept silent about the death of one of India's great patriots. It would even have been well if you had kept constantly in mind the opening words of counsel. I wish the "paucity of goodness" in Mr. Tilak had indeed made you "say little" as you intended. It would have been better if you had finished the obituary (?) at the enumeration of his qualities which even you perforce could not deny. The aim and object, as I take it to be, of an obituary would have been well served. Nobody, at any rate no Indian, would ever have expected a wholesale appreciation of Mr. Tilak's work in politics or an unstinted admiration for his virtues from you. It was equally unexpected that you would think it fit to pour on Mr. Tilak's memory the venom of personal invective within forty-eight hours of his demise. Even a dispassionate and fair criticism of Mr. Tilak's political thoughts, methods and public activities would perhaps have been considered inappropriate and irrelevant on the very morrow of his death. But your mischievous outburst—the un-Christian, and indecent haste to belittle Mr. Tilak, become more objectionable by reason of the baseless and untrue allegations contained in the article in question. This attitude of mind would have been bad enough and in bad taste even towards a living foe, (for it is no secret that in Mr. Tilak you and your class had an invulnerable foe), but adopted towards a foe who had "shuffled off this mortal coil" on the very morrow of his demise is indicative of a mental aberration of an unhealthy kind.

Not one of your irresponsible and off-hand assertions can bear close scrutiny nor do they have any likeness to truth. The sudden turning taken by you from the enumeration of Mr. Tilak's talents to a lament that the same "were devoted to a life of political violence, social reaction and campaigning terrorism" reminds me of a picture of a vicious bull-dog successfully getting off the leash and snarling furiously at his foe. The confidence that I feel that you as a gentleman will make adequate reparation to the greatest wrong you have done to the memory of your great opponent, as well as to the outraged feelings and sentiments of all Indians alike—Musalmans no less than Hindus, if the unwisdom of your conduct and incorrectness of your charges against Mr. Tilak are brought home to you, prompted me to address you this open letter.

While in some places you have made deliberate misrepresentations, in others you have not been free from sins of *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*. Allow me to examine one by one the unjust allegations and test their veracity and correctness.

The statement that Mr. Tilak was no friend of real political progress in India is a perversion of truth. For even his staunchest opponents, while differing from his methods, never could challenge his sincerity of convictions and his ardent desire to secure India's political emancipation. Indeed the very story of his life is one chapter of continuous struggle with the bureaucracy for the betterment of his country at great personal sacrifice. It is equally untrue to suggest that he was unfriendly to social reforms. He disagreed with those who thought that the only way to political progress was through the portals of social reforms and only honestly believed that political emancipation was in no way dependent upon social reform. To any student of history it will be manifest that Mr. Tilak was not quite wrong in his opinion. Was the social condition of England on higher altitudes when the great Magna Charta was forced from the unwilling hands of King John? What, therefore, appears to Mr. Tilak's critics an apathy towards social reforms was in fact a definite position deliberately taken on the strength of his convictions. It is admitted that education forms an important part of social programme, nay, it is the basis of any real progress and it is equally well-known that Mr. Tilak was one of the foremost in establishing the great public educational institutions in Poona, viz., the Deccan Education Society and New English School. Perhaps, you based your charge on the opposition led by Mr. Tilak at the time of the Consent of Age Bill. This is either ignorance of the different view-points of those who were for or against the Bill or a deliberate concealment of facts. A careful perusal of the literature on this controversy then published would convince any unbiased mind that Mr. Tilak's opposition to the Bill was not due to any aversion to the reform covered by the Bill, but to his dislike in principle for Government interference in matters religious.

Being conscious of intellectual equality with the mighty talents of his times it was no wonder that Mr. Tilak dared express views different from those held by Messrs. Ranade, Gokhale, Mehta and Chandavarkar; for Mr. Tilak was no respector of persons, but a bold exponent of principles.

In his exaltation of Shivaji was apparent his desire to create a spirit of patriotism which was slumbering for some time past. To find in it a motive for creating among the Hindus enmity towards Mohomedans, does more credit to your morbid imagination than to your partiality for truth. Lack of national spirit was, alas! the feature of those times. The keen intellect of the astute "Chitpavan" found in the revival of Ganpati Melas the surest means of creating and infusing the spirit of nationalism in the minds of Indians. The partiality for the religious sentiments of the Indians gave the required impetus. Alas! these really are the great sins and it would be too much to ask you to forgive them. It is sheer calumny to accuse Mr. Tilak with enmity for Mohomedans. It is greater calumny to charge him with hatred for the British Government. As regards the first, may I just refer you to his speech at the Lucknow Congress of 1916 on the Congress-League Scheme resolution! May I ask you, Sir, is a single *educated* Mohomedan with you when you say this? May I ask you whether you are aware of the fact that the prominent Mohomedan leaders did actually carry the bier at the time of the funeral as it marched along Chowpati? This single incident will speak for itself. You say that "Mr. Tilak's enmity to the Mohomedans was inferior only to his hatred towards British Government." If by British Government you mean un-British Bureaucracy, you are right; for hatred breeds hatred as only love begets love. But if you mean by British Government governance by British democracy, the charge is at once unjust and untrue. Have you taken the trouble to read the remarks of Mahatma Gandhi about Lokmanya Tilak made in the latest issue of "Young India"? May I now commend it to your attention?

Your ungenerous reference to Mr. Tilak's trial of 1908 and Justice Davar's passionate charge to the jury are in so bad a taste that the less said of it the better. As regards your mischievous insinuation that Mr. Tilak's writings at the time of the first outbreak of plague at Poona created an atmosphere which induced the murders there in 1897, I would quote for your benefit from the "Leader" dated 4th August, the following:—"Plague broke out in 1896 and the Government measures for stamping it out, carried out by the agency of British soldiers with far greater energy than thoughtfulness, while they did not achieve that particular object, were instrumental in producing and accentuating popular misery and discontent. This feeling found vigorous expression in the columns of "Kesari" whose attacks were, of course, resented strongly by the officials concerned."

It was a piece of news worth knowing that after his release from Mandalay, where he was graciously afforded protection by the benign Government, there was an exchange of confidences between you and Mr. Tilak; for I daresay it was not known even amongst his friends that after his release "he had set himself two objects" the rehabilitation of his moral character which as we now understand from you, had suffered from the verdicts of the courts in Tai Maharaj's case, and rehabilitation of his political character against which "stood the damning verdict of the High Court." It was also a piece of news to learn that Mr. Tilak succeeded in getting the decision of the Bombay High Court reversed by the Privy Council more "through a series of accidents" than through the impartiality of their Lordships of the Privy Council and their desire to do justice on the merits of the case irrespective of the persons concerned. A publication of those "series of accidents" will undoubtedly lay the public under great obligations.

Your exultations over Mr. Tilak's failure in the "libel action" is hardly creditable. Mr. Tilak's seeking justice at the hands of an English Jury was indicative of that class of Indians who had superstitious faith in British justice. Thanks to the adverse result of that case, the great disillusion has at last dawned on us. The case as a whole forms a disgraceful chapter of English Legal History.

One more of your mischievous statements and I shall not trespass on your precious time any more. You could not have made a more astounding statement than when you said that Mr. Tilak died leaving behind him no constructive monument. Was the New English School, the Fergusson College, the Paisa Fund of which you are perhaps unaware, none the less monuments of his constructive capacity because he had severed connection from the former two owing to differences of opinion between him and his colleagues? Besides what great monument need there be than the spirit of nationalism infused by him and the awakening in India of the assertion of birth-right to freedom?

Had you perchance waited a little to see what men like Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, thought and said about Mr. Tilak you would not have dealt Tilak's memory the unprovoked blow.

To err is human. To know that one has erred is super-human. To admit and correct the error and repair wrong is divine. Is it too much, Sir, to ask you to make amends and like a man openly express regret for what was perhaps an "error of judgment." Verily he is blind who refuses to see.—Yours, etc.,

INSIGNIFICANT INDEPENDENT.

AN ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,— I shall feel greatly obliged by your publishing the following in your esteemed paper.

Efforts are in progress to perpetuate the memory of the late Lokmanya. Muttra has collected about Rs. 54,000; Ravalpindi about Rs. 20,000; Simla thinks of a Tilak Library; Madras of a town-hall; Kalyan of a gymnasium; Fergusson College of a bust; Bombay is collecting funds; Poona, Calcutta, etc. are thinking of a fitting memorial. Rumors are afloat that some places are having Tilak Hospital, Tilak temple or Tilak statue. In short, almost every important town all over India is going to enshrine the greatest patriot.

This is as it should be. But to my mind, apart from these different memorials, in different places, there should be an All-India Tilak Memorial as well. The best fitting form would be a large fund, in the hands of the Indian National Congress, raised from all over the country. The fund should be utilized for continuing his life-work — agitation in and outside India to attain Home Rule.

This would be the best form of the national memorial as it would not involve any dispute with regard to place or form, and it would be the just one that would please the hovering spirit of the patriot.

I therefore commend this for active consideration to various Provincial Leaders.—Yours etc.

R. A. D.

A MOSLEM PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although the "Times of India" in its issue of August 2., begins its leaderette upon Lok. Tilak's death with the well-known proverb "Nil Nisi Bonum," yet its language and tone are thoroughly mischievous. This shows the difference between the mentality and stand-point of Indians and Anglo-Indians. What is a national calamity to Indians, is a matter of gratification and exultation to them.

In this letter, as a Musalman, I take the opportunity of clearing one gross mis-representation which "The Times" was audacious enough to make. It twice mentions that Lok. Tilak was always anti-Moslem, and that his whole life was spent in creating ill-feeling between the two sections of the Indian population. I emphatically deny this. On the contrary, he was, perhaps, the first apostle of Hindu-Moslem unity. He was a thorough Nationalist. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Saukat Ali says, Lok. Tilak had been preaching Hindu-Muslim unity for the last 25 years, and if Indians had paid heed to his doctrines, they would have got complete Home Rule by now. In the Lucknow Session of the 1916 Congress, a settlement was to be reached regarding the proportion of Hindu-Muslim seats in the Councils of the different provinces. While a heated discussion was going on Lok. Tilak got up and remarked that Hindus could give any number of seats to Musalmans, as they could not give them too much.

It is no humiliation to mention that our great Muslim leaders like Messrs. Saukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Kitchlew, and Hasrat Mohani take pride in being called his party-men. If one takes the trouble of going through the poetical works of Hasrat Mohani, one will be surprised to know how enamoured that great poet is of the departed leader. A poem composed by him twenty years ago was read at the Third Khilafat Day meeting in Bombay, which brought tears to the eyes of the audience. Mr. Shaukat Ali mentioned in the same meeting that he was proud of being a follower of Lok. Tilak.

As regards the Khilafat question, Lok. Tilak always assured Mr. Shaukat Ali that the question primarily lay with the Musalmans; but whatever course they adopt to solve it, he and his party would follow Musalmans, irrespective of his own personal opinion. In the face of these assurances how can one venture to say that Lok. Tilak was anti-Moslem?

An idea of the amount of love that Lok. Tilak bore towards the Musalmans may be formed from the frequent repetition, as his doctors say, of the words "Khilafat" and "Esakar" i.e., non-cooperation, even when he lay unconscious on his death-bed. They reflect the ideas which filled his mind in his last moments. Let every well-wisher of India derive inspiration from the last words of the true national hero.—Yours, etc.,

BASHIR MOHD. KHAN.

105, Frere Road,
Fort, Bombay, Aug. 5, 1920.

NOT SURPRISING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There can be no doubt of the very heavy loss India has sustained by the passing away of Mr. B. G. Tilak at a time when his valuable advice and guidance were greatly needed and there are no two opinions amongst the entire Indian community that he was the greatest of India's sons, that apart from his profound scholarship and rare intellectual gifts, he had consecrated and dedicated his life for the service of his country, rendering great and eminent services to India.

Indians need not be surprised or disturbed at what "The Times of India" has written about Mr. Tilak on his death, since it was known that the bias of "The Times of India" against Mr. Tilak was of longstanding, as no opportunity was lost during his life-time to decry him, even risking at times if I am not mistaken, the ugly necessity of expressing regret for rash or untimely criticisms, etc., hence there can be no wonder if "The Times of India" has followed the policy of bias against Mr. Tilak after his death. Such writings of the Anglo-Indian papers or of the similarly biassed opinion of the handful of Anglo-Indians that Mr. Tilak was anti-British, etc., do not count when compared with the unanimous verdict of his countrymen, since he was held in the highest regard by millions of Indians, as is evident from the very high tributes paid to his memory and very high opinion spontaneously expressed by Indians unanimously.

All honour to Mrs. Annie Beasant, Sir Narayen Chandarvarker, Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. K. Natarajan and other veteran leaders in other parts of India, who, sinking and forgetting their political differences, have nobly spoken out as the occasion required, by paying their due tributes to the memory of the great patriot who has passed away. Mr. Natarajan has struck the right chord by naming and recording the one greatest of services of Mr. Tilak, "that he had taught the Indians to stand upright." Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. M. K. Gandhi and other leaders have also since been preaching the same *healthy teaching* to the Indians and inspiring in them the manly and self-respecting feeling or spirit, and such leaders and such teaching cannot be liked by and cannot find favour with the Anglo-Indians who naturally fear the loss of their racial superiority and prestige, born of race prejudice, but Indians should make allowances for such weak points in the Anglo-Indian community, and continue to work constitutionally and loyally with the example of Mr. Tilak's selfless life and sacrifices before them, for the attainment of equal status in the British Empire, without minding the exasperating writings of the Anglo-Indian papers and the interested opposition of the Anglo-Indians.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. BHARUCHA.

INTOLERANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For sometime past it seems to have become a fashion among a section of the Bombay public to behave like rowdies at public meetings. On various occasions they have also displayed a spirit of intolerance which hardy argues for the soundness of our public life. Everybody has his faults—and for a matter of that no man is infallible—and I do not think Mr. Kolhatkar has ever claimed to be an exception. If he had his occasional differences with Mr. Tilak he is second to none in his "boundless admiration" for Mr. Tilak. Not even the most aggressive follower of Mr. Tilak to-day can say that Mr. Kolhatkar had less regard or love for Mr. Tilak. Those who were guilty of unworthy conduct towards Mr. Kolhatkar at the Shantaram Chawl meeting yesterday, may not have realised it. But was that a sufficient reason to prevent a man from paying his last tribute to the departed leader? During the past ten days, friends and foes alike of Mr. Tilak have vied with one another in eulogising the qualities of head and heart of the departed chief of Deccan politics. And assuming for the sake of argument that Mr. Kolhatkar was a sworn enemy of Mr. Tilak, that, I think, was the greater reason why he should have been allowed to preside at the meeting and render a due mead of praise to Mr. Tilak. But a section of Mr. Tilak's followers seemed to have come determined not to allow Mr. Kolhatkar to speak, notwithstanding the fact that ever since Mr. Tilak's illness, the voice of all controversy was hushed and the "Sandesh" was no less sincere in grief at Tilak's death than any other follower of the latter. The spirit of intolerance shown by them is not only contrary to the entire lesson of Mr. Tilak's life but it has rendered Mr. Kolhatkar's conduct on the occasion the more praiseworthy. Inspite of the physical danger with which he was threatened he showed a bold front and neither the hurling of chairs nor the brandishing of sticks had any effect on his determination to vindicate his right as a freeman. He stood up in defence of that right for close on an hour, and finally after a great deal of persuasion and on being reminded of the respect due to Mr. Tilak's memory, he quietly retired from the meeting, accompanied by Mr. Shaukat Ali. I hope that in the best interests of our political party, the leaders will make it clear that the spirit of intolerance shown yesterday was only a spasmodic outburst on the part of a few wild spirits and that the party as a whole is free from such a taint. We may have our differences of opinion but that ought not, to prevent anyone being given a fair hearing. Let us all remember that Mr. Tilak consecrated his life to the cause of democracy and the Motherland and let us all therefore remain loyal to his memory by adhering to the true cause of democracy and not idolising Mobocracy. If that spirit of intolerance is not kept under restraint, it will spell great danger to the solidarity of the political party, which, in fair weather and foul, Mr. Tilak generalled with consummate skill and ability for over three decades.—Yours, etc.,

R. VENKAT RAM.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

HELP THE STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am confident you will not deny me a little space in your widely circulated paper, in honour of the most lamented Lokmanya, he trusted Leader, the eminent Publicist, and the great Oriental Scholar. Mr. Turkhud, writing in your issue of the 4th instant, has suggested some methods as regards the keeping alive of the memory of Mr. Tilak, "the Uncrowned King of Maharashtra." I have only to add one more suggestion to the same.

Mr. Turkhud's suggestions if carried out (I am sure they will be) will perpetuate the memory of our lost leader, as a great patriot and strong advocate of India's freedom. Would it not be wise if the proposed statue or shrine on the Chowpatty sands be named 'The Statue of India's Liberty"?

None has yet suggested how to perpetuate his memory as a great Oriental Scholar though it has been admitted by one and all and even by the Anglo-Indians, that he was one of the greatest Oriental Scholars and that by his death the cause of Oriental learning and research has sustained a loss which is irreparable. I, therefore, propose for the consideration of the memorialists that they should establish after the Lokmanya.

(i) A University Scholarship in Oriental Research or in Sanskrit or

(ii) A University prize or medal or

(iii) A College Scholarship in Sanskrit in the Fergusson College.

One or all of these will not only keep alive the memory of Lokmanya but they will permanently retain in our youths the spirit of Oriental Research and of love for research. Moreover, the students of Oriental research will take it as a boon from the departed soul.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. G.

A MEMORIAL HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in your yesterday's issue some suggestions to perpetuate the memory of Lokmanya Tilak. It is surprising to see that a requisition has not yet been sent to the Sheriff to convene the public meeting in honour of our greatest patriot. In my opinion this should be done immediately, and such a meeting should be held at the Chawpati Sea-face before the holy place where our Grand Patriot is taking his everlasting sleep. Our duty does not end there. A fund should be raised immediately and a statue of our greatest politician should be erected there. Besides, if our love for him is real and sincere, we should, like the citizens of Lahore, have a Tilak Hall in Bombay. Let there be a library named, the Jinnah Library. I hope these suggestions will be considered by our leaders. —Yours, etc.

L.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers might be aware that every time any great leader of our Presidency died, a public meeting of Bombay citizens was convened in the Town Hall.

Our Lokmanya is dead. Now it is for us to make requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to express their deep sorrow at the sad demise of India's and especially Bombay Presidency's great leader, the late Lokmanya Tilak. I hope, the leaders of this city, will take up this movement and prepare requisition signed by several of our great citizens, for sending the same to the Sheriff:— Yours, etc;

C. V. YOGI.

A MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to invite suggestions from the various parts of India on the question of erecting a suitable memorial at Poona for the whole of India to commemorate the memory of the late lamented Lokmanya B. G. Tilak? Local memorials, at the discretion of the contributors, on a small scale anywhere, are not objected to. I suggest, with a view to perpetuate his memory, the foundation of a university which would create professors with practical knowledge and inaugurate the regeneration of the dying and the already dead industries and arts of this country.—Yours, etc.,

WELL-WISHER.

Malkapur (Berar),
Aug. 8.

A LESSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Indians, have learnt a good lesson from the leaderette of the "Times of India" on the late Lokamanya and that is that they cannot expect an iota of sympathy for their right aspirations from the people of the type of the writer. The leaderette in question is hardly worth paying any attention to, as it was deliberately written to minimise the significance of one who was greatly admired and loved by all communities in India for his superhuman qualities. You were in time in bringing home to the writer the three false statements made therein and leave the whole matter to be judged by the public.

I would venture asking the writer of the leaderette a few questions:—(1) whether he has seen the unparallelled crowd that had come pay their last homage to their veteran leader, and (2) whether his worthy deductions were drawn from that?

I am perfectly in accord with the writer in your to-day's issue suggesting the boycott of the "Times of India" unless he withdraws his remarks made and apologises to the Indian public. The insult was not hurled against the late Lokmanya, but against all right thinking persons.—Yours, etc.,

R. J. KULKARNI.

MEMORIAL AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindy insert the following few suggestions in your esteemed paper.

They are as regards the memorial in memory of this late Mr. Tilak.

The memorial should be in the form of an institution on the line of the Satyagrahashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati. There in youths should be trained after the ideal and example of late Mr. Tilak. Such a kind of permanent institution will be the most fitting memorial.

As a befitting site for such an institution I beg to suggest the Vital hill near the Fergusson College. It commands the view of Bhandarkar Research Institute, Fergusson College, Agricultural College, and the Government House. There is a vast plain on the top of the hill with a sudden rising in the middle on which is the temple of Vetal. Really it is very charming place. The hill has easy access from the side of Government House and also from the side of Bhandarkar Research Institute. The place is far above the common level and is the highest point in the ranges of hills near Poona.

The Bhandarkar Research Institute, Servants of India Society, and Fergusson College are at the foot of this hill. So also the Government House is near the hill on the north side. Chaturshingi, a place of historical importance, is near the vicinity of the hill. From all these points you will very well understand what a worthy site it would be for the memorial of the late uncrowned King of Maharastra.—Yours, etc.,

C. K. M.

HONOUR THE DEPARTED LEADER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of deep regret to see that when almost all the schools and Colleges of Bombay were closed, as a mark of respect to our departed leader Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a premier Indian institution in Bombay—the New High School—should have been kept open. On seeing that the Principal had no intention of closing the school for the day, we made a petition to him to do so, but to our utter disappointment the application was torn to pieces unread. The next day the other Principal said that there were better way of respecting a great man. We agree sir, but will the Principal let us know why the "better ways" were not followed by him at the time of the demise of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Dr. Dadabhoy Navroji? We expect our worthy Principals to guide us in the true direction and if this is the way to teach the students in the principles of liberty and freedom we do not understand how to interpret their action!—Yours, etc.,

"A STUDENT."

MORAL COURAGE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give a corner of your esteemed paper for the following few lines? I am sure they will be interesting to the public.

A Marathi daily has issued a form of petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay requesting him to grant us the exact spot where Lokamanya Tilak was cremated, to raise on it a memorial. The journal has appealed all to sign it and wants as many signatures as possible. I took one form and went on obtaining them. I came across a learned gentleman, mind you, a batchelor of Arts and Laws, and requested him to sign the petition. He refused saying that lawyers were not allowed by some act, to take part in "Politics!" Now sir, a merchant might as well have refused to sell his goods to the late Lokamanya on the ground that, in that case, he would be helping sedition (in the eyes of some Anglo-Indians).

Will the lawyer kindly explain us his meaning of "Politics?"—Yours, etc.,

"ASTONISHED."

STUDENTS' TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

MARBLE BUST IN FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

At a meeting of the present and some past students of the Fergusson College, held in the Wadia Amphi Theatre on the 3rd instant, it was decided to raise a memorial to the Lokmanya Tilak in the form of a marble bust, to be set up in the precincts of the Fergusson College. The peculiar appropriateness of memorial of this kind will be at once recognised when it is remembered that the Deccan Education Society is the offspring of the early patriotic endeavours of Lokmanya Tilak. The sum of Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 required for the object, should be readily forthcoming, considering the very large number of past and present students of the Deccan Education Society's schools and colleges.

All correspondence and contributions should be addressed to Mr. M. N. Tabib, Hon. Secretary, Fergusson College.

LUCKNOW HONOURS TILAK'S MEMORY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

A big procession headed by the local nationalist and liberal leaders namely the Hon. Pundit Jagat Narain and Hon. Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra, Babu Ramchandra, Mr. A. P. Sen, Nawab Zulqadar Jung and others started at 7 a.m. from Rafah-i-am and proceeded in silence to the Iron Bridge, where the public had their bath in the "Goomti" and the Hon. Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra offered prayers for the peace of the soul of Lokmanya Tilak. As notified already a public condolence meeting will be held at Rafah-i-am this evening.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

We are daily receiving a number of letters from various places and associations expressing their great grief at the death of Mr. Tilak. At many places a movement for erecting suitable memorials has been set on foot. It is not possible to publish the resolutions passed at all those meetings in extenso. Following are only the names and places where condolence meetings were held:—

The Bombay Volunteer Corps, Madrasi Residents of Poona, Merchants' Association of Belgaum, The Nagpur Bar Association, Hindu Students' Debating Society, Modh Bandhu Samaj, Union Society (Bombay), National Volunteer Corps, Philosophical Society (Elphinstone College), Kaira Jain Mitra Mandal, Bombay, Bangalore, Chairawa (Jaipur State), Lahore, Nova Goa, Bhusaval, Amareli, Khauna (Ludhiana), Sinnar (Nagpur), Rajkot, Mysore, Bulsar, Revandi and Kandalgam (Malvan), Sholapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Yeotmal, Vijalpur (Surat), Thana, Dhoraji, Patan, Navsari, Bijapur, Bangalore, Indian Christian College Students, Indore, Y.M.H.A. (Bombay), Dharwar, Palghar, Mahim, G. T. Boarding School, and Dera Ismail Khan.

HONOUR WHERE HONOUR'S DUE.

"Tomfool" writes in "Daily Herald":

(Sir Edward Carson: "The hon. and gallant member may be sure that he is so beneath contempt——")

I have seen many an ugly woman
whose beauty shines like any star;
I now and then have met with human
Beings who inhuman are;
I have known wealthy men endeavour
To hide with gold their poverty;
And other men who were too clever
To match in wits a child of three.
I have known cowards who were heroes,
I have known black men who were white,
And men of millions who were zeros,
And wrong men who were chiefly right;
But, oh, for some divine magician
Who would show me (and Carson, too)
One low, contemptible politician
To whom all honour's really due.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PLEADER.

SUSPENDED FOR 5 YEARS.

The Government Pleader vs. M. N. Palusker.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an application made by the Government pleader, under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court.

The facts material to this application are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

This is an application by the Government Pleader praying that the court should call upon Mr. M. N. Palusker, a pleader practising in the District of Sholapur, to show cause why he should not either be dismissed or suspended on the ground that he had been guilty of conduct dishonourable and contrary to the traditions of the Judicial profession and that he was incapable of realizing the responsibilities of a pleader. A complaint was made to the District Judge by Shahibi Comful Mahamed who was Plaintiff in suit No. 1437 of 1916 on the file of the 1st class sub judge of Sholapur. The learned judge conducted an inquiry on which evidence was taken and the opponent was heard. The learned judge summed his conclusions as follows:—

"Mr. M. N. Palusker was engaged as a pleader by Sahabibi in Suit No. 1437 of 1916 on the file of 1st Class Sub Judge of Sholapur, and was paid the full fees agreed and all the costs that were incurred in the case. While the suit was pending he induced his client to deposit with him Rs. 40 more by encouraging her in the belief that two more suits in connection with the property would be necessary. With a view to swallow up this amount of Rs. 40 he falsely mis-represented to her that she was successful in the suit and got seven out of nine share and demanded a reward of Rs. 50. The poor woman immediately paid down Rs. 10 which was subsequently returned on the conduct of the pleader being exposed. The woman was very anxious to get copies of the decree and judgment. But in order to accomplish his plan, the pleader did not take up from the court the copy of the decree which was ready from the 15th of October, till the 8th of November, when the matter reached the crisis. After that on the copy having been shown to another pleader she came to know the real decision of the suit and complained bitterly about the pleader's conduct and as the result the Rs. 10 which was taken as a part of the reward were returned and the pleader promised to refund to her the Rs. 40, held by him as deposit. But he put her off from time to time and when she found that he was not returning her money and came to the Court to make an application, he passed in the name of her brother a promissory note for Rs. 40 on the 29th of November, 1918. To Crown the whole affair he, in order to prevent the disclosure of his misconduct, caused to be prepared a receipt for the decree and got it ante-dated. Even after the passing of the Promissory Note which he says he passed because he had no money in court, he evaded payment for a considerable time, which drove her to make an application to the court. It seems that though he passed the promissory note he had no intention to pay the money, but only did so to tide over the existing difficulty. If as he explains he had no money in the court he would have immediately paid after going home, but he did not do that, which shows his intention to evade payment. Even during the pendency of the application though he was repeatedly asked to pay the money in court he did not pay it till the last moment. His conduct attempt to defraus his client, to misappropriate her money by objectionable methods and for that purpose making false representations to her and antedating a receipt are reprehensible and ought to be taken notice of in Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court."

I think there is ample justification on the record for us to come to the same conclusion which the learned District Judge came to most of the facts are admitted by the opponent. Only the inferences which he asks the Court to draw from those facts are more in his favour than those drawn by the learned District Judge.

DEMAND OF REWARD OR PRESENT.

Even assuming for the moment that he did represent to the plaintiff that she only got 2/5ths of the house by the decree instead of 7, I think there is ample evidence to show that the pleader either by himself or through his clerk demanded a reward or present for his conduct of the case and that the plaintiff paid him or his clerk Rs. 10, and there can be no doubt that although the copy of the decree was ready on the 15th of October, the pleader did not take it away from the court until the 8th of November. No excuse whatever is given for the delay. In any event it was the duty of the pleader to get the copy from the court as soon as it was notified to him that it was ready. It is suggested that as he had misrepresented the effect of the decree to his client, he delayed taking away the copy of the decree in order to put off as long as possible the time when she would probably get to know of the mis representation. However that may be there can be no doubt that after the 8th of November when she was advised she could no longer file an appeal, she demanded back Rs. 40 which had been paid to the opponent for the fees of those two contemplated suits, and there can be no doubt the opponent put off refunding her those Rs. 40 and it was only on the 29th November, when she came to the Court and made an application that the plaintiff was in earnest in trying to get back her money passed the promissory note for Rs. 40, and it is clear from the evidence of the writer that on the same day a receipt was passed for the decree and antedated the 8th of November. The opponent's excuse for passing the note was that the plaintiff was pressing for the amount and he had no money in the court. That would have been a very good excuse if the money had been paid either the same day or the next day. The opponent had the money paid to him sometime previously and it ought to have been available for repayment to the plaintiff as soon as he knew that he had no longer to pay court fees. Instead of that it was only after his conduct had been brought to the attention of the Court and after repeated application had been made to refund that the plaintiff actually got back her money. There can be no doubt that throughout the opponent's conduct had been most reprehensible and that he utterly failed to realise his responsibilities as a pleader

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF SANAD HOLDERS.

It is certainly desirable that we should mark our disapprobation of his conduct in order that the pleader may realise that the Court requires a very high standard from those to whom sanads are given to practise the profession of law. There is no doubt that there are cases where it is likely that pleaders are open to temptation specially where their clients are women who naturally are averse to coming to court to make a complaint. The pleader will be suspended from practising the profession of a pleader for five years and he is to return the Sanad to the Registrar."

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the opponent.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LANDLORD V TENANTS.

EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

HASANALI ABDULALI V/S. SARDAR MIRZA NAWAB MIRZA.

(*Before His Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji*

The plaintiff filed eight suits against the tenants of his house at Bhendi Bazaar to eject them from the premises occupied by them, on the ground that the Municipality required him to carry out extensive repairs and alterations in the houses.

His Honour delivered the following judgment dismissing all the suits with costs.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment: The plaintiff in these 8 suits seeks to eject the defendants from premises in his house situate at Bhendi Bazaar on the ground that the premises are required reasonably and bona fide by the plaintiff for purposes of extensive repairs and alterations as per Municipal requirements. The plaintiff states that the Municipality has required him to carry out certain repairs which on account of the present condition of the building cannot be done unless the tenants are ejected and part of the building is pulled down. In this class of cases this court has generally considered it advisable that the Plaintiff should satisfy the court about the necessity of the repairs and the condition of the building by calling some respectable officer from the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department which issues these notices for repairs, and though at the outset the court enquired of the learned Vakil for the Plaintiff whether he had called or would call as a witness any one from the Municipality no such independent evidence has been given in these suits.

The plaintiff has admitted that he has taken the work of repairs in hand and has replaced the old beams and pillars as required by the Municipality and he states that the work of replacing the old 'koba' by new is not taken in hand and will not be taken in hand even if the tenants gave him facilities unless the tenants are ejected. It is admitted by the Plaintiff and his architect that this building is well lighted and it is not suggested that it is insanitary in any way. It is also admitted by the architect that the Municipal requisitions could be carried out without ejecting the tenants. The court is not satisfied from the evidence of the Plaintiff and if his architect, who it is clear has not much experience in the line, that the building is in such a ruinous condition that it will fall down or is in such a condition that the landlord cannot carry out the Municipal requirements without pulling down any part of the building. Further it is clear that the idea of pulling down part of the building and carrying out repairs other than those required by the Municipality has occurred to him while these suits were pending in this court. The tenants have undertaken to give all facilities and have admittedly given all facilities to enable the landlord to carry out all reasonable repairs by not using parts of their premises while they are being repaired and if no facilities are given it is open to the Plaintiff to apply to the Learned Chief Judge of the Court under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

On the facts of this case and the evidence before me I hold that the landlord has not made out a case under section 9 (2) of the Bombay Rent Act to entitle him to orders in ejectment in these eight suits.

Suits dismissed. The plaintiff to pay defendant in each suit professional costs Rs. 15.

Mr. Kavasji B. Satna appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. Y. Haindaday appeared for the defendants.

THEFT IN A SCHOOL.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sergeant Shead charged Alex Rodrix, a Goan with the theft of a pair of khaki pants belonging to Fernandez Braganza, a student in the Cathedral High School. It appears that on the 6th instant, at 3 a.m., the accused entered the complainant's room and tried to walk away with the pants when he was arrested by some other students.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

TRAGEDY AT HORNBY VELLARD.

Tukaram Sakharam, a Hindu aged about 50, was found lying injured on the stones leading to Haji Ali Durgah at Hornby Vellard, at 10-30 on Monday night. His throat was cut with jaws broken up, lips cut and hanging in pieces and tongue injured. In the hospital his disposition was taken by Mr. B. N. Athavle, and it was gathered that injuries were caused by one Dhondiba Shama who had some quarrel with him over money matters. Dhondiba is being searched by the Police.

DEMOCRACY OR MOBOCRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The readers of "The Chronicle" who were not present at the last night's condolence meeting at Shantaram's Chawl must have heard or read reports of disgraceful scenes that marked the preliminary stage of its proceeding. The meeting was convened under the auspices of an association which styled itself as "Young Nationalists' League." The objects of the meeting were to pass two main resolutions, one to pass a vote of condolence and sympathy with Lokmanya Tilak's family, the other to request the Governor-in-Council to take steps to reserve the sacred spot on Chowpati for suitable memorial. It was advertised that Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor of Sandesh with preside; but later on at Mr. Kolhatkar's request Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had consented to take the chair.

Mr. Kolhatkar, in his paper, had for some time been severely attacking some of Lokmanya Tilak's lieutenants' in Poona and elsewhere; The use of venomous language and of unfortunate phraseology was made in the course of this journalistic duel which exacerbated the supporters and followers of Lokmanya including myself.

A certain section of Lokmanya Tilak's followers is so enraged that in their anxiety to hound Mr. Kolhatkar out of public life and to muzzle him for ever, to make him impotent for any future attacks has cast aside reason and made an improper use of a sad and solemn occasion as Lokmanya's tenth day for Anti-Kolhatkar demonstrations.

I am not concerned with Mr. Kolhatkar and his affairs. He is quite able to look after his interests in fact his pluck in standing to his guns in face of a howling mob and organised opposition exacted admiration from quarters ordinarily hostile to him but the questions of proper conduct of public meeting and the right of free speech are of such paramont importanance that they have over-shadowed all other considerations. At a time when we are about to enter an era of allege democracy, and what is democracy but deciding questions affecting the public by full and free discussion in public forum, it is incumbent on us all to preserve the dignity of public meetings, the serenity of public discussion, to introduce a spirit of moderation in expression of one's point of view and to cultivate a spirit of toleration to hear the other people, not forgetting the occasion for which a meeting is convened and not utilising the occasion for a base and cowardly attack against people for the time incurring the public's disfavour.

Now-a-days it has become quite fashionable to break up meetings by hissing howling and hooting, but yesterday a mad rush was made on Mr. Kolhatkar's life and his life and limb were in danger. Mr. Kolhatkar must stop his venomous attacks if they are unjustified and based on falsehoods and the mob must mend its ways and adopt different methods of expressing its feelings. Let us have democracy, but for heavens' sake let us realise that democracy is not mobocracy and mobocracy can never be demochacy.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR,

Bombay, August 10

HOMELESS BEGGARS.

PROVISION OF SHELTER AT DADAR.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when consideration was given to an application by Mr. W. B. Manley, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, for a piece of land near the Dadar Military Camp for the purpose of providing shelter for beggars, who were without any home.

Mr. Manley said the Society for the protection of beggars was composed of a few persons and at present the beggars whom they succoured were housed in the Dharmashala at Byculla. But, now, owing to went of further accommodation their work had come to a standstill. If they could get a plot of land they could get several lakhs in the way of subscriptions towards the object they had in view. The land was at present in the occupation of the military and if they could give it up as it was not used by them—the Society would be able to carry on their work further.

Major- General James said if the land was not used by them he had not the least objection on giving possession of it to Mr. Manley.

Mr. Manley said many beggars were dying in the city daily and even last week many persons had died. Hundreds of these persons were dying and something must be done in this direction.

The chairman said they had no objection to giving possession of the piece of land, but he did not want to be connected with the Society in his official capacity.

It was then decided to give Mr. Manley the plot of land he wanted.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN STRIKE.

STILL CONTINUING.

The Alcock Ashdown strike that began some twenty days ago is still continuing. It appears that he main demand of the men viz., that some two men who have put in a long period of service and who were dismissed, apparently without any strong grounds for their dismissal being provided, has not still been granted. Thus, even though the demands of the men regarding their wages have been satisfactorily met yet the men have held firm and refused to go on work. Mr. Baptista opened up negotiations but to no purpose. The manager put up a notice last Saturday containing the offer they wanted to make, but held back the other demand, whereupon a meeting of the men was held on the same day at Mazagaon when Mr. Baptista, the President and Messrs. Ginvala and Jhabvala, the Secretaries addressed the men desiring to know what they wanted to do and whether they all unanimously accepted the terms offered by the manager of the firm. They unanimously resolved not to go on work till their colleagues were received back. The meeting dispersed amidst great excitement, which the office-bearers present made efforts to cool down. It is believed that if the manager does not see closely into the case of the aggrieved men probably the whole Dock yard Line might go on strike. The Union are further negotiating with the firm on the question of the two dismissed men and the secretaries hope a reasonable and satisfactory conclusion will be soon brought about.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 727 was 76 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 38.57. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,181 and death-rate 62.68; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) were mortality 697 and death-rate 37.00

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 6 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 274 against 14 and 276 respectively in the preceding week. Of the total mortality, 208 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-two deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths. Small-pox declined to 1 attack and 1 death. Plague caused 6 attacks (including 2 cases from the Harbour) and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 402 and compares favourably with that for corresponding week of 1919 when it was 378 and 397 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1915-19.

Monday's mortality:—The total number of deaths on Monday was 110. On the corresponding days of 1919 and 1918 the figures o mortality were 145 and 85 respectively.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Edward Maclagan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who is now on the monsoon tour will return to Simla on Saturday the 14th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN GYMKHANA SPORTS GROUND FUND.

DONATIONS BY MAHARAJAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar has given a donation of £500; the Yuvaraj of Mysore £300, and the Maharajahs of Patiala, Kapurthala and Jhalawar £100 each to the Indian Gymkhana Sports Ground Fund.

Doctor Gunasekara, the winner for three consecutive seasons of Walker Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup has been presented with a replica. This year's winner is Mr. R. B. Byabatti

OLYMPIC GAMES.

RESULT OF THE CYCLING RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 10.

Antwerp.—In the Olympic Games, the final heat of the fifty kilometre cycling race resulted as follows:—

Peeters (Holland) first; Johnson (England) second; Halfin (Australia) burst tyre and retired.

NOT, OLYMPIC GAME RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 10.

It appears that the weekend sporting results from Antwerp do not refer to the Olympic Games but to the World Championships organised by the International Cyclists' Union. The Olympic Games are due to start to-day.

POONA RACING SEASON.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

The following are the Entries for the Third Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, 14th August, which closed on Monday, at 4 p.m.:—

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Anthracite, aged.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's bl e g Veiled Certainty, 6 years.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Royal Ammition, aged.
Mr Kelso's b e g Plaxtol, 5 years.
Mr R R S's b e g Cyanite, aged.
Mr R R S's br e h Footman, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Silver Saint, 6 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, aged
Mr M Goculdass' ch e h Antac, 5 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal, 6 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' g r n e g Red Quill, aged.
Mr D C Cooper's b e g Royal Charter, 5 years.
Mr Hammond's g e g Rot Grison, 5 years.
Mr G E D Langley's b e g Treddle, 5 years.
Mr G E D Langley's b e g Southwell, 4 years.
Messrs. G E D Langley and A Geddes' ch e h Atrocity, 4 years.
Mr N F Garda's ch e g Zefus, aged.
Mr Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Messrs. J H Skelton and W P Pechey's ch e g Alchi, 6 years.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr E A Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 5 years.
Messrs Frank and J N De Souza's ch e m Brioche, 4 years.
Mr Kelso's b e g Crushed Glass, 5 years.
Mr Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr R R S's b e h Dunskey, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' g e g Tagamore, 6 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Bucko, 4 years.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 5 years.
Mr A S Fezi's b e m Cork Glass, 3 years.
Mr Diamond's b e h Murmansk, 3 years.
Mrs A Geddis' ch e g On Leave, 4 years.
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddes' b e m Like Magic, 3 years.
Mr G E D Langley's br e h Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr Blessington's b e g Mist, 6 years.
Mr Bullion's b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr Pine's br e m Liberty, 5 years.
Messrs Pine and A S Molooboy's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr Clement Vaz's b e m Mimi, 6 years.
Messrs N Begmahomed and A Nanjee's b e m Necessity, aged.
Mr P B Avasia's b aus g Eudoxus, 3 years.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 6 years.
Mr H Ebramjee's ch a h Domineer, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr Lawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Cessation, 6 years.
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mrs G E D Langley's ch a h Dunbar, 14-0, aged.
Dr S V Kandalkar's b a h Paladin, aged.
Mr Pine's b a h Dictate, 6 years.
Mr Noble's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½, aged.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's g a h Analza, 14-0, aged.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's g a h David, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Mentor, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' g a g Chieftain, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' b g g Rose Hill, aged.
Mr J N De Souza's b a h Investor, 6 years.
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's b a h Collingwood, aged.
Mr Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr Hammond's ch a h Zuheir, aged.
Mr Lantin's g a h Dowlat, 6 years.
Mr F M Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakam, 5 years.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr Heath's b a h Krishan, 6 years.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. E. A. Gubbay's b e m Flotelle.
Mr S A Wahed's b e g Saunterer.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Fugle Lady.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e m Sibbel de Laugton.
Mr Frank's b e g Millimount.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasaig.
Mr. R R S's b e m Ilione.
Mr M Ghorpade's br e b m Maiden Palm.
Mr. M Goculdass' b e g Dialect.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Lemon.
Mr Goculdass' b e g Two Gates.
Mr A M Fawcett's b e g Radius.
Mr T M Thaddeus' b e g Mametz.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e g Gentle Saxon.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove.
Mr S A Yezdi's br e m Lady Changeful.
Mr Hastings' b e m Gunda.
Mr Hastings' b e g Love Glass.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen.
Mr J K Irani's b e g Lupinus.
Mr A S Fezi's b e m Laodicea.
Mr Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday.
Mr Bullion's b e m Miss Glad Eyes.
Mr M H Sanjana's b e g Beggar Prince.
Mr Toogood's b e m Loch D.
Mr E Mace's b e m Kit Grey Leg.
Mr Pine's br e g Rueful.
Mr Pine's br e g Batten.
Mr Pine's b e m Japanese Pine.
Mr T Harrison's b e g Trezidella.
Mr T Harrison's ch e m Gairelle.
Mr R S Captain's ch e m Genevieva.
Mr S D Magarabi's ch e m Decorum.
Mr N Begmahomed's br e g Bright Bird.
Mr A C Ardeshir's b e g Troop Leader.
Mr Hillman's b e m Buite Dark.
Mr Heath's br e m Kaloolah.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's br cb h Toddy.
Mr Guthrie's b cb h Kestrel II.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's ch cb h Cuidon.
H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl cb h Better Luck.
Mr M Essa's b cb g Auriferous.
Mr M Ghorpade's br cb m Maiden Palm.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Maple.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Come On.
Mr Pine's b cb h Sugar Cane.
Mr Pine's b cb g Mountain Apple.
Mr Heath's b cb h Steel Blue.
Mr M Goculdass' b cb m Artist's Model.

THE CTESIPHON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr H Ebramjee's ch a h Domineer.
Mr S N Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr Bright's ch a h Gold King.
Mr Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory.
Mr N Jehangir's g a h Nassau.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffy's g a h Taj.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's ch a h Tankard.
Mrs G E D Langley's ch a h Dunbar.
Dr S V Kandalkar's b a h Paladin.
Mr H R Badsha's g a h Benares.
Mr M Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill.
Mr M Goculdass' g a g Chieftain.
Mr P Guidera's ch a h Nawabzada.
Mr J K Irani's g a h Excelsior.
Mr Lantin's g a h Dowlat.
Mr Hammond's ch a h Zuheir.
Mr P C Dastoor's g a h Dandelion.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad.
Mr Heath's b a h Shahzada.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Fezi's g a h Nevermind.
Mr S N Mahomed's b a h Najdi.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffy's g a h Taj.
Mr Lantin's b a h Beadmaker.
Mr Lantin's b a h New Era.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's g a h Battleaxe.
Mr M C Patel's b a h Bluey Lee.
Mr M Shaffy's b a h Golshan.
Mr Noble's ch a h Dublin.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Grey Renard.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic.
Mr J K Irani's g a g Bhookhri.
Mr Aspandiar Ardeshir's bl a h Bayonet.
Mr R S Captain's g a h Aladdin.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Andolis.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Vershan.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NEW MAHARASTRA C C DADAR V. MAHIM SPORTING ASSOCIATION.

The above match was played on Sunday, the 8th instant, on the Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a win for the N. M. C. C. by 3 runs. Mr. A. V. Bhatkar bowled splendidly for the N. M. C. C., securing 6 wickets for 7 runs.

BOMBAY GAS CO. C. C. VS. PAPER CURRENCY OFFICERS CC.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, the 7th August, on Oval between the Bombay Gas Company's Cricket Club and the Paper Currency Office's Cricket Club and ended in a win for the former. Scores:—

Bombay Gas Co.'s C. C.	80
The Paper Currency Office's C. C.	59

NEW MAHARASTRA C. C. "B" TEAM V. THE ARYAN ASSOCIATION DADAR

The above match was played on Sunday, the 8th instant, on the Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a win for the N. M. C. C. by 2 runs.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL V. ESPLANAD HIGH SCHOOL.

The above match was played last Friday on the Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a victory for the former on the scores of the first innings.

Esplanade High School (1st Innings) ...	59
Maratha High School (1st Innings) ...	78

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is to-day's programme of Bombay Gymkhana's Mud Sports. It will commence at 5-30 p.m., weather permitting.

Jam Pegging—Trippla Pegs (two runs).
Individual Jumping.
Note—Ladies may compete.

Crawford Market Stakes—Men carrying harversacks and an envelope containing a list of vegetables, will ride round course, hand their horses to syces and deliver haversacks to their lady partners. They will then stand behind a chalked line, open the envelopes and call out their orders to their partners. The ladies will carry out the orders and return the filled haversacks to their partners who will return over course. The first man home with haversack correctly filled to win.

Note.—Men will please provide their own haversacks.

Musical Chairs.
Note.—Ladies may compete.
Lloyd Lindsay—Half Sections.
Chattie Race.—Competitors are provided with sticks and must ride round course and pick up chattie without dismounting. The first to return to starting post with an unbroken chattie to win. Competitors can break any chattie carried by another competitor.

MALPRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

PROVISION FOR PUNISHMENT.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, dated August 10, publishes the text of a Bill to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections and to make further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in honour of the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar, Royal Institute of Science, 6 p.m., Hon. Sir D. Wachha to preside.
The Central Bank of India (Ld.), Extra Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.
Kadmi Parsi New Year: Yezdejerdi 1290.

THURSDAY, August 12.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Kirkee Gymkhana Races.

FRIDAY, August 13.

Mr. H. A. Sadarangani's lecture on "Indian Education in the New Era," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 14.

Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.
Rugby Football. (Bombay Gymkhana v. A. and S. Highlanders.
S.S. "Devanha," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay: Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	12.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	12.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920. standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay: Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play programme of music, at 7-15 p.m., to-day.

LECTURE ON INDIA IN TRANSITION.

Lecture will be given about India in Transition by Dr. J. N. Sidick in Town Hall, on Saturday 14th August 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

"INDIAN EDUCATION IN NEW ERA."

H. A. Sadarangani, Principal Training College, will deliver an address on "Indian Education in the New Era" at the St. Xavier's College, on Friday next at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rates 14 hours. Deferred 14 hours.

Australia to India:—Full rates 17 hours. Deferred 29 hours.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of the 3rd instant, the account of a meeting held at Pandharkawada, was wrongly headed as "Condolence meeting in Poona. It should have been headed as" a cindolence meeting at Pandharwada.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay daxim brahmins co-operative credit society will be held on Sunday the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Angre's Wadi, Girgaon at the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall.

CONDOLENCE MEETING RE-LATE PROF. GAJJAR.

A public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Royal Institute of Science to express the deep sense of loss sustained by this Presidency in the death of the eminent chemist, Professor Tribhovandas Kalidas Gajjar. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt. will preside.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, Mayband, June, 1920:—

Mrs M M Fernandez Rs. 500; Mrs Gllen Liston, Rs. 60; Mr Balaji Anant Thakur, Rs. 25; Mr Ananta Bhikoba Goregaokar Rs. 10; Messrs Godak Limited Rs. 4-4-0.

MARWARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The general annual meeting of this Chamber was held on the 8th instant, when Seth Hadhakishanji Mundra, of Messrs. Sadasukh Gambhirchand was voted to the chair in absence of the permanent president and vice-president.

At the outset, the hon. secretary, Shriyut Mishrilalji Saraogi, opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, submitted the balance sheet of accounts, and in the course of a speech emphasised the various needs of the Chamber. On collecting the voting papers the decision was announced before the meeting that for the next year the following office bearing members have been elected:—

President—Mr. Govindramji; Vice-President—Asaramji; Hon. Joint Secretaries—Misrilalji, Nathmalji and Gangaramji; Treasurer—Harmukhrai Gopiram; Auditors—Udaram Premsukhdas, and Haraukhdass Chogmal

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Bombay Maru" Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on 7th instant.

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Telegram - - - "SAJANCO."

GODREJ'S SAFES.

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Indian Christian—Your letter was received too late.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August, 11, 1920.

DISILLUSIONED CEYLON.

It is not surprising to learn that there is bitter disappointment throughout Ceylon over the reform proposals, an outline of which was given the other day by the Colonial Office. Our special correspondent in Colombo wires that there is little likelihood of the scheme being acceptable to the Ceylon public and that a special session of the Ceylon National Congress is being convened to express the national verdict. Sir P. Arunachelum, the leader of the Ceylonese deputation to England, who has just arrived back in Colombo, appears to be in despair at the falsification of all the hopes raised in the hearts of his countrymen that the Imperial Government would not fail in doing justice to Ceylon. Apparently, Ceylon is being compelled to tread the same path of travail and constant disappointments which India has been obliged to tread during the last few decades. How hollow-sounding the new "boons" are which are now dangled before the eyes of Ceylon, and with what niggardly hand they are being offered, will be apparent to anyone who scans the few details of the scheme recently announced. No doubt the "reformed" Council, when it comes into being will be an improvement on the antedeluvian legislature which has obtained so long. But what little real improvement will it be!

It is grandiloquently announced that the constitution of the new Council gives the unofficial members a "substantial majority" over the official vote. How unsubstantial is this claim of conferring a substantial non-official majority will be seen from a closer scrutiny of the figures. We are told that exclusive of the Governor who will preside, the Council, will be composed of 37 members, of whom 14 will be officials and 23 non-officials. On the surface, the majority looks imposing enough, no doubt. But is it a really effective majority? Out of the 23 unofficials, only 16 will be elected members, of whom two are to be Europeans and one Burgher. Knowing as one does that the European members—and in most cases, also the Burghers—will invariably side with the officials, it will not be incorrect to say that the balance of the truly official" and "non-official" members will be as 17 to 20. Of these twenty non-officials, only 14 will be elected and the rest nominated by Government. We know in India the value to be attached to the nominated elements in our Councils. The majority of these favoured individuals have no independent judgment of their own and behave as mere henchmen of officialdom. We do not deny that there have been rare and shining exceptions to this rule, but we are speaking only of the majority of the nominated Councillors. It would be futile to expect that the nominated members in Ceylon would behave better than their prototypes in India. In these circumstances, from the truly popular point of view, little value can be attached to the votes of the six nominated members, which on most occasions will go to support the official bloc. Even if we imagine that half the nominated number will side with the elected members, the strength of the popular vote will be 17 against 20 of the officials and pro-officials. This is what the so-called "substantial majority" of the non-official element will amount to when the constitution is carefully scrutinised. To pretend, therefore, that the constitution of the Council is a democratic one and calculated to satisfy the popular aspirations will be the height of absurdity.

The position is rendered worse by the extraordinary and wholly autocratic powers invested in the Governor. He is empowered to declare as passed any measure of "paramount importance" on the strength of the official votes alone. Further, he is empowered to put a veto on any discussion pertaining to matters "affecting the safety and tranquillity of Ceylon." Both these provisions are most extraordinary and will in effect reduce the popular voice in any matter of vital importance to the people of Ceylon to a nullity. If the Council cannot discuss matters affecting the "safety and tranquillity" of the country, what other vital matters can it deliberate upon? These two provisions, if retained, will emasculate the Council and nullify whatever little power is conferred on the representatives of the people under the scheme. As one of the Ceylonese papers says, the future Council will thus be more helpless and powerless than the present parliamentary parody. The provision for the appointment of three non-official members to the Executive Council looks, no doubt, like a generous concession, but its value will really depend on how the selection of these "non-official" members is made by Government. Even Europeans can be "non-official" members. Unless, therefore, it is distinctly laid down that these "non-officials" will be non-official Ceylonese, the concession will not be worth much. Moreover, we are not told what the total strength of the Executive will be to permit us to judge the strength of the non-official element in it. It is no wonder, in these circumstances, that the reform proposals should give rise to keen and widespread disappointment among the people of Ceylon, Lord Milner has been true to his tradition.

LATE PROF. GAJJAR.

We draw the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the public meeting which will be held this evening to record the loss which the country generally and this Presidency specially have suffered in the death of the late Professor Tribhovandas K. Gajjar. Professor Gajjar's claims to the grateful memory of his countrymen are as various as they are indisputable. It would, in the first place, be impossible to minimise his services to the cause of the progress of chemical research and industrial development on this side of India. He was the first among his countrymen to recognise, so early as the eighties of the last century, the necessity of establishing a fully equipped technical institution to meet the requirements of the growing textile industries. He recognised that the mills, without a properly competent and trained staff of dyers, would not be able to compete with Lancashire. It was with a view to overcome this difficulty that he prevailed upon the Gaekwar to establish a technical institute at Baroda under the name of the Kala Bhavan, which, as a result of his labours, now specialises in the teaching of the processes of dyeing. So thoroughly did he equip the institution in this respect that it is now practically the only institution where textile dyeing is being systematically taught. It is not possible to enumerate in detail the improvements he was able to effect in the operations of the dyeing industry; it is enough to say that the service he rendered in this respect was far greater than any other individual worker has been able to render. Prof. Gajjar was nothing if not thorough. Realising the place which chemical research occupied in industry, he spared no effort, in conjunction with the late Father Kemp, to popularise the study of chemistry in our schools and colleges. It was as a result of these efforts that the chemical courses in the University were separated and Chemistry recognised as an independent subject of study. He also realised the potentialities of the good work that Chemistry could do in the relief of human suffering. When plague first broke out, he devoted himself to the task of impressing upon the people the necessity of antiseptic treatment and disinfection. He worked day and night in those times in fighting the ravages of the plague and he was the first to discover the Iodine perchloride treatment to which several thousands owe the preservation of their lives. During the last epidemic of influenza also he applied his knowledge of physiological chemistry to fighting the disease and relieved hundreds by his timely aid without charging anything to the poor. Among the industrial institutions which owe their origin to him mention must be made of the Alembic Chemical Works at Baroda. Prof. Gajjar's name will also be always associated with the discovery of refining pearls. But Prof. Gajjar's claim to the gratitude of the Presidency does not rest only on his achievements in the scientific and industrial fields. He was also an earnest social worker and the Vanita Vishram came into existence mainly through his initiative and enthusiasm. His services to Gujerati literature were not inconsiderable. More than his achievements, however, was the personality which has left its mark on the several movements of public service with which he was associated.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT. . . .

When thieves fall out, it is said, there is a chance of safety for the victim. It would be too much to expect that the differences which have arisen between Italy and Greece over the appropriation of spoils of the dismembered Turkish Empire would prove so grave as to deter them from finally sealing the doom of Turkey. Nevertheless the squabble that is proceeding behind the diplomatic curtains, of which the outside world gets a few glimpses now and then, is hardly calculated to inspire confidence either in the justice of the demands of the Allies as a whole or the *bona fides* of the rival claimants to particular slices of Turkish territory. The Dodecanese were assigned by the Supreme Council to the Greece, because, apparently, in remote times they were colonised by the Greeks. But now Italy, because she has been disappointed "elsewhere" by her colleagues, steps in and wants the assignment to be revoked and her own claims to the islands recognised. What are Italy's real claims to the Dodecanese? None. They have as much foundation in fact as the Greek claims have. But this consideration hardly troubles "statesmen" who are engaged in the division of the spoils, for the principle on which they have been proceeding so far has been not the merits of the candidates so much as their ability to dictate to their colleagues in their hour of plight. It remains to be seen which of the two, Italy or Greece, carries the whiphand in the counsels of the Supreme Council so-called.

Notes of the Day.

Peace in the Making.

The Press in England appears to be highly confused about the Russo-Polish situation. It may well be, considering the hide-and-seek policy pursued by Allied statesmen in their fond illusion firstly that they could destroy the Bolshevists with the blockade; secondly that they could conquer Russia by instigating war; and thirdly that they could hope to frighten Lenin to capitulate to their terms regarding the Polish armistice. The Soviet has proved its strength at the expense of the Allies and at the expense of a conquered Poland. It counts six million men amongst those who are directly or indirectly engaged in fighting its battles. It counts besides the moral strength which must accrue to it by the fact of an unprovoked war of aggression. Therefore the Soviet feels that now it has nothing to fear. There is no nation which can turn out an immense army to fight an immense war involving immense expenditure. And we will show presently that even if Britain or France were in a position to do so their internal troubles would confound their plans inevitably. The Allies in our opinion made a vast blunder in not putting a stop to Polish aggression. They made a second blunder in not facing the facts of the Polish retreat which should have made them realise that it was time for them to put all their cards on the table instead of calling for Conferences in London where, according to Tchitcherin, new plans for secret hostilities against the Bolshevists could be hatched with the concurrence of all the Border States. They made a final blunder in threatening Russia with war in case of a refusal to accept the terms, for an armistice and the holding of a Conference put forward by the meeting at Spa.

Fate of Europe.

The end of it all is that "The Times" is forced to admit that the situation is at least baffling and that it would be easy "to point out how Mr. Lloyd George's optimistic opportunism (which means his hope that he could still dictate to the Soviet) has led to this disastrous situation from which a graceful exit is almost impossible to imagine." The main difficulties are two (and this is the reason why it has become impossible for France or Britain to wage a new war). Firstly, an exit has got to be made, whether graceful or not, because it appears that even the Poles are refusing to obey the Allies, having made separate terms with the Bolshevists. Secondly, Labour is threatening a general strike if war is declared against Russia—a fact which has before it endless and frightful possibilities. Meanwhile numerous countries have made peace with Russia but the credit goes to Italy for having given the final blow to the policy of intervention by coming to terms with the Soviet. This situation is not baffling except to those who built high hopes of setting up a new reaction upon the ruined foundations of the old in Moscow. Their intrigues have been exposed; their follies are in evidence and their longing for the old order receives its final *conge*. Whatever comes out of the New Russia it is certain that it will have no seed of the sinister Imperialism which the Churchills and Koltchaks, the Denikins and Grabskis wished to sow in a land which to the detached spectator appears to be what Turgenev called one of his books: Virgin Soil.

South Africa Again.

The brief report which Mr. Andrews sends regarding the South African repatriation scheme is bound to raise serious apprehensions about the success of this questionable device, which has commended itself to the Union authorities. Though a definite assurance had been given that the scheme will be entirely free from all elements of compulsion, a careful scrutiny of the provisions of the measure would have shown that the only chance of its success lay in compulsion, whether disguised or undisguised it did not matter. The Indian community in South Africa have shown themselves to be in no mood to barter away their birthrights for a mess of pottage, in the manner proposed to them. There has been no indication that even the poorest among them, those, in fact, who are on their last legs in the Colonies, have been eager to purchase the relief in the humiliating manner offered to them. Obviously, the authorities have seen that "voluntary repatriation" would never succeed and if Mr. Andrews' information is correct, illegitimate pressure is being brought to bear on individuals, probably the poorest, to quit the Union. The country will await with the keenest anxiety further developments in South Africa.

Department of Industries.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas was justified in launching a strong protest in the Bombay Legislative Council against the manner in which the local Department of Industries is being conducted. Unfortunately reports of Mr Purshotamdas Thakurdas's speech and Mr. Mead's reply as well as Mr. Chunilal's criticism are not satisfactory and give us very little idea as to what was really said at the meeting of the Legislative Council But it is clear that Mr. Purshottamdas protested against the energies of the Director of Industries being largely devoted to the work of the Munitions Board and against the absence of meetings of the Advisory Committee The last two years' reports of this Department are reports not of the work done but of the work which remains to be done. They convey an impression not of achievements but of undefined hopes and aspirations. The country has had enough of hopes and aspirations and wants something more in the shape of achievements, specially from the Department of Industries. Unfortunately, the policy of Government remains unchanged and the Department has been run from the start by the all-knowing civilians to whom formulae and precedents constitute the be-all and the end-all of existence. It is natural that originality will die out and no substantial work done when the presiding geniuses are ruled by the cramping influence of red tape. From the very beginning it was urged that the Department of Industries should be manned and staffed as far as possible by Indians. Nothing of the sort has been done with regard to the local Department. The Government take care to see that officials appointed to it are Europeans. Up to this time only one Indian has been appointed. Not only this but, as far as our information goes, the Advisory Committee has never been consulted with regard to all such appointments. Recently a personal assistant was appointed to the Director of Industries. The Hon. Mr Manmohandas Ramji had an interpellation in the recent session of the Council regarding this appointment and it is found that Mr Carr Davies, who is the fortunate gentleman to be appointed to this post, was educated in the Sheffield Technical College and for six years was with the British Westing House Company and had four years' commercial and engineering experience. Prodigious! The Government could not get any Indian with such qualifications! The Government gave the information also that the Bombay Resettlement Committee was asked to secure applications for the post. Presumably this business of securing applications being a confidential business of the State was conducted most secretly and confidentially and as a result only Mr. Davies could be found worthy of recommendation. The game goes on merrily like this.

Caste in Public Offices.

It is difficult to make out where precisely the cry of communal representation is to stop. From representation in Council it has now descended to a demand for representation in public offices and schools and the percentage is sought to be determined on the standard of population. We do not wonder that absurd requests are made but it is a pity that Government for reasons of their own yield to them. Nobody would say that a man's caste, colour or creed should be a disqualification for holding any office in the State. But it is absurd to argue that a man's caste should be a qualification in itself. But this is precisely what Mr. Mountford wants to do. He has issued a circular to Collectors under him to endeavour to obtain Lingayat candidates for mamlats and to pay special attention to Lingayat karkuns with that view. In reply to a question of the Hon. Mr. Belvi, Government state that they approve of the circular. The question is whether Mr. Mountford issued the circular with the knowledge and consent of Government and the vague nature of the reply of Government shows that Government had no knowledge of the circular when it was issued, though prestige has made them say that they approve of it.

A Wrong Policy.

It is again a mistake to suggest that the Government resolution regarding the employment of Lingayats in Government service endorses the Mountford circular. It is one thing to say that the claims of Lingayat candidates should be considered along with those of others as occasions arise. It is quite another to ask the Collectors to endeavour to obtain Lingayat candidates for mamlats and to pay special attention to Lingaya karkuns, as Mr. Mountford did. The former is the Government policy and the latter is the Mountford policy. The Lingayats are under no disability. They are not a backward class. If there are not many Lingayats in Government service, it is because they have not cared for it, being mainly a trading community. Would Government care to issue such circulars in reference to Bhatias, Banias and Marwaris? Would the communities themselves seek for such special provision? Besides mamlats are important posts where merit ought to be the sole consideration. It would be better if the Bombay Government were to study the reply of Lord Lamington to Lingayats, when a similar request was made to him. If Government want deliberately to introduce caste preference in public offices under the guise of healthy admixture of castes, they will be quite on the wrong track altogether.

(Continued from column 6.)

will be largely determined by the personal factor. Will the Reformed Council have the benefit of the services of men like Mr. Mehta or Mr. Pranjpye, Mr. Lalubhai or Mr. Belvi, Mr. Sethna or Mr. Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur Sathe or Mr. Kamat? During the session of last week they all distinguished themselves by their precise knowledge of facts, and their ability in utilizing them. They are there for the same principle of justice for the general taxpayer but unless they obtain the assistance of organized public opinion outside the council their efforts may prove futile.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

FIFTEEN DAYS' NOTICE!

(By Our Special Representative.)

The whole of last week was taken up by the session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, a session which as has been already noticed in "The Chronicle," constitues a record both as regards length of time and the volume of legislative business transacted. It is remarkable how the Government of Sir George Lloyd are anxious to rush through measures regarding which it is extremely likely that public opinion will declare itself as absoutely hostile, before the new Council meet. It is very probable, therefore, that the September session will be equally lengthy and equally interesting in the nature of the business it will hope to get through.

Wanted 15 days' notice!

As a non-official Indian member bitterly remarked, if a member of our local Legislative Assembly hopes to see his services appreciated by the body of which he was a member, after his death—he must give early intimation of the fact that he is going to die to his colleagues; he must give at least a fortnight's intimation, otherwise his best fried will not find it possible to move a resolution of regret or condolence about him. Rules are rules, you know, and the might of the British Empire rests upon their strict observance. When Mr. Belvi a lifelong friend and devoted admirer of Mr. Tilak attempted last week with the consent and support of 18 of his collegues to obtain permission to move such a resolution, he was informed that 15 days' notice was necessary. Considerable resentment prevailed in the Council at this hypecritical refusal on the part of the authorities to be honest and tell the popular leaders that whatever he might have been to the people of India, Mr Tilak was to the rulers of this presidency a seditious agitator who had suffered the ignominy of prison. What one fails to understand is why there was no idea of withdrawing from the Council session for a time on the part of those who wanted the resolution to be moved, as a mark of respect for Mr. Tilak and an effective indication of protest against the Government attitude. If credence is to be given to local rumours, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla is said rather to have damped the enthusiasm of the supporters of the proposed resolution instead of having helped them. One hopes it was really not so, and one should be surprised to learn ultimately that it was so.

Conduct of Proceedings.

The Council debates during this session attained a very high level indeed, and the Government attitude regarding the Port Trust Bill and the Housing Bill showed how difficult it was for the exponents of the popular side to have a chance of substantiating their case. His Excellency the Governor, during such time as he found it possible to preside over the Council deliberations, did attempt to give both sides equal opportunity to state their case. Such unfortunately was not the case when the duties of the President happened to be entrusted to those whom prejudice and conservatism make it peculiarly unfit to exercise them. It is wonderful how when the Government want to propose an amendment, or to put a motion for adjournment a ruling in their favour can be found, although after voluminous research, in that mysterious book which seems to provide for all emergencies but rarely meets with any without prolonged effort. On the Port Trust Bill the popular side lost only by one vote and the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was greatly regretted, because it was generally felt that with his experience and familiarity with the real demands of Bombay's trade and commerce he would have voted against the measure which it is freely rumoured has met with the severe disapprobation of the Government of India.

The Housing Bill.

As regards the housing bill, it is noticeable how very ignorant mofussil representation in the Council is of the encroachments on popular authority and interference, which the housing proposals involve. Sir George Lloyd has already achieved the reputation of being the most businesslike Governor this Presidency has had for several years. The desire "to get a move on" is of course estimable, but there was no doubt that considerable dissatisfaction was caused by the policy of Government to defer any information regarding the housing proposals until the Council met. This dissatisfaction would have expressed itself with remarkable force and very cogent reasoning if there had been time enough to discuss those proposals. Messrs. Setna, Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Chunilal Mehta did make the best of the time available but one feels sure that the Government will have to face a very critical opposition in the September Session. Every body is united in realizing the necessity of instituting as early as possible well considered housing and development schemes in Bombay but a legislative assembly objects to being taken by storm and Parliamentary catchwords, and rhetorical perorations are unable to mollify its attitude of resentment.

The Personal Factor.

His Excellency the President had occasion during this Council session to give an idea of what the new Council would be in the direction of acrimony of debate, Mr. Curtis had his opportunity of stating his opinion regarding the future enlarged legislative assembly of this Presidency. He indicated that from next year the private member will hardly have chance of having any pet theme of his being discussed, as nearly all the business before the Council will be initiated by Government. These expressions of opinion suggest many new possibilities which

(Continued in column 5.)

POLAND'S PERIL.

ALLIED SUPPORT PROMISED.

HYTHE CONFERENCE DECISION.

LABOUR'S THREAT OF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The Hythe Conference finished with a short afternoon sitting held owing to the receipt of further communications from Soviet sources, after which Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand returned to their respective capitals, the former being accorded an ovation on his departure.

It is officially stated that the Allies are in complete agreement with regard to the action to be taken with reference to the Polish situation, subject however in the case of Britain to the approval of Parliament. It is understood that the Allies are determined to support the Poles by technical advice and munitions and also possibly by naval measures, but Allied troops will not be employed. Furthermore, it is semi-officially explained that the British Government for three months have done their utmost to induce Russia to come to terms with a view to removing the serious condition of affairs in eastern Europe, but the Russians appear to be determined to crush the Poles and to impose upon Poland a form of Government to which the great majority of the Poles strongly object.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Allies feel it their duty to do everything possible enable the Poles to maintain their independence, because Poland was created by the Treaty of Versailles. Nevertheless, the issue must largely depend upon the ability of the Poles themselves (with such help as aforementioned to repel Russian attacks. The Minsk conference between Poles and Russians is being held on August 11th. If the Russians then indicate their willingness to make reasonable terms different considerations will apply. It is probable that Krassin and Kameneff will be permitted to remain in London until after August 11th in order that the Government may learn what occurs at Minsk. In the event of the Minsk negotiations failing, it is likely that Government will ask Krassin and Kameneff to leave Britain on the ground that it is impossible to negotiate with them while the Allies are simultaneously taking steps to assist the Poles.

SOVIET REFUSING BRITISH PROPOSALS.

SUGGESTION FOR TEN-DAY TRUCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

No reply from Moscow had been received by the Hythe Conference up to half past two this afternoon but there were indications that the Soviet would not accept the last British proposal for a ten-day truce and the position was regarded as gloomy.

The proposal which reached Moscow yesterday morning was on the basis that neither the Poles, the Soviet nor the Allies should improve the military position during the ten days pending steps to conclude peace.

M. Millerand and his party arrive at Folkestone at half past nine and were welcomed by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and Lord Beatty. The conference sat until a quarter past one when it adjourned for lunch. Mr. Balfour then arrived.

At half past four two messages were received from Moscow. Neither was definite in character but both indicated that the Soviet would refuse the proposed terms.

At seven in the evening the Conference was still sitting. No news had leaked out regarding its deliberations. It was believed that the Conference would last the whole of Monday.

Later in the evening it became known that the Moscow Government had refused to agree to the British proposals and the Hythe Conference had referred the matter to its naval and military advisers who would submit a report on Monday.

"POLAND IS FAR FROM BEATEN."

MARSHAL FOCH AT HYTHE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Hythe Conference, this morning, heard the reports of Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Wilson and Earl Beatty who sat until the early hours of the morning discussing the various possible measures to frustrate the effort of the Russian Army to overrun Poland.

Marshal Foch is apparently of the opinion that Poland is far from beaten and if her forces are quickly reorganised, she may yet be able successfully to defend her frontiers.

LABOUR OPPOSED TO WAR WITH RUSSIA.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The Labour Conference held in the House of Commons passed a resolution that, whereas it was felt certain that a war was being engineered between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia over Poland and whereas such a war would be an intolerable crime against humanity, the Government was thereby warned that the whole industrial power of organised workers would be used to defeat that war, that the Executive Committees of the affiliated organisations throughout the country would be summoned to hold themselves in readiness immediately to proceed to London for a national conference, that they would be advised to instruct their members to down tools on instructions from that national conference and that the council immediately be constituted to take such steps as might be necessary to carry this decision into effect.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT.

The general view expressed regarding this decision on the part of the Labour Conference is that it is an ultimatum to Government and that the new war would mean a general strike throughout the country. A prominent Labour leader declares that the decision is not only a threat, but that the decision will materialise if necessary. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed at the conference following the adoption, of the resolution. The extreme wing urged immediate direct action, but moderates although equally favouring a firm attitude secured the adoption of the more constitutional procedure.

LABOUR'S ANTI-POLISH STAND-POINT.

POLAND'S UNWARRANTED ATTACK UPON RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

The attitude of all sections of Labour in England is arousing considerable attention. It should be explained that Labour's uncompromisingly anti-Polish standpoint is due especially in the moderate circles not to the approval of the Bolshevik ideas, but to resentment at what is considered Poland's unwarranted attack upon Russia and Warsaw's insatiable lust for conquest beyond the generous boundaries fixed by the Allies.

There was wild talk at various meetings throughout the country yesterday of a general strike to prevent war with Russia but responsible leaders discountenance such extremist tactics.

GERMANY'S LATEST.

SEEKING TO INTENSITY POLAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 10.

Indications are growing that Germany is seeking to intensify Poland's difficulties. The latest is a notable manifesto signed by all classes of the German Socialists which has been issued. It refers to the growing rumours that the Allied troops are concentrating on the Rhine and calls on the German workers to use every means to prevent the passage of troops and war material across Germany to Poland.

GERMAN NOTE TO POLAND.

Concurrently the "Echo de Paris" publishes the text of the German Note to Poland drawing attention to the collisions between the Poles and the Germans in the former German territory and requesting that steps be taken to prevent the aggravation of friction. The "Echo de Paris" regards the Note as reflecting the desire to pick a quarrel on the same lines as Austria did with Serbia in 1914.

PRETEXT FOR OCCUPYING POLISH POMERANIA.

Reuter's Warsaw correspondent say that speculation is rife regarding the real object of the Note and the allegation of the incidents in view of the fact that order has been maintained in a remarkable way in the area

(Continued on next page.)

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

DOMINIONS IN BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

DISCUSSION ON PAPER SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

Ottawa.—At the Imperial Press Conference Sir Gilbert Parker declared that Imperial partnership had long been founded upon consent. If Canada desired to withdraw from it no gun would be fired to prevent her, but the granting of responsible Government to the Dominions had strengthened their determination to remain members of the British Commonwealth.

Sir George Toulmin expressed confidence that the unwritten Constitution for the whole Empire would be gradually evolved.

Interesting discussion ensued on the question of paper supplies, ending with the adoption of a resolution calling for the appointment of a Standing Committee to take steps to ensure adequate supplies of paper throughout the Empire. Representative paper manufacturers promised to consider the suggestion of a larger allotment of paper to Africa.

WEEKLIES TO BE ADMITTED TO EMPIRE PRESS UNION.

PROPOSED INTERCHANGE OF STAFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

Ottawa.—The concluding sitting of the Imperial Press Conference passed a resolution in favour of admitting the weekly newspapers and literary trade and technical journals to the Empire Press Union.

A resolution was also adopted declaring that benefit would result from the provision of opportunities for interchange of staffs between the British and Dominions newspapers with the object of increasing efficiency in handling information from the different parts of the Empire and affording means for exchange of ideas regarding newspaper organisation.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

WATCHED BY THOUSANDS OF REVERENT SPECTATORS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

To-day's service in St. Paul's was most impressive and imposing. The procession of the Bishops, all wearing the scarlet Convocation robes headed by the cross-bearers and the choir and finishing with the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury went from the south door to the west door in bright sunshine, watched by thousands of reverent spectators. The Metropolitans of Australia, India, Canada and South Africa assisted. The celebration concluded with the chanting of "Nunc Dimittis." All the South African Bishops were present.

LYMPNE CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SUMMONS CABINET MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

An official bulletin issued at Lympne at half past twelve this afternoon, says that the Conference is still sitting, but arrangements hold for the departure of M. Millerand Marshal Foch at half past two. Mr. Lloyd George has summoned a Cabinet meeting at six this evening at Downing Street when he will lay the whole situation before his colleagues.

BATTLE EXPLOIT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS FROM INDIAN UNITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Battle Exploit Memorial Committee in its report on the claims for erection of memorials refers to the numerous applications from the Indian units in respect of France, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and East Africa. East African Expeditionary Force has chosen Tanga as the site for the memorial.

It is understood that Burma Government has issued to public servants a circular similar to the Madras one regarding subscriptions to Dyer Fund.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH.

TRIAL BEGUN IN CENTRAL JAIL.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) Aug. 10.

The sensational case of Pir Mahbub Shah under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, was heard on Monday, 9th August by Mr. Gould, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tando Mohamed Khan, inside the Central Jail at 9 a.m. About 100 persons were permitted to attend. The Pir Sahib looked bold and cheerful, though reduced owing to the continued fasting since he was brought to jail.

Mr. Jethsingh appeared for the Crown. As the accused declined offering defence or cross-examination, Messrs. Mahmud and Noormohamed watched the proceedings for him.

Mr. Kirtpatrick, Superintendent of Police led the prosecution saying he received a received a report from the Sub Inspector on the 21st June, about the speeches delivered on the 18th June. He ordered Mr. Tejumal, D S. P. the same day to proceed for investigation and to have corroborative evidence recorded in the presence of the First Class Magistrate. On Mr. Tejumal' return he sent all statements with a confidental letter to the District Magistrate saying they were actionable under offences agains the state. Government sanction was obtained on 31st July. He had no personal knowledge of "the facts of the case.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following facts are contained in the Sub-Inspectors report. Beradi Drumer proclaimed on the 17th June that all Mussulmans should assemble in Idgah on the 19th at 7 a.m. for *waiz*. The same was announced by great of drum on the 18th. About 1,000 people had collected on the 19th from outside and the town. The prominent men were Pirs Abdussattarjan, Abdusalimjan, and Mahbub Shah. The proceedings commenced with religious hymns and prayers.

Pir Abdussattarjan spoke first saying Islam is very weak now having been defeated by Englishmen who used to walk like moneys in their country. Englishmen would have no rest if the holy places have been sacrificed and you would be worse than sweepers. Englishmen want to terminate Khilafat that they may rule Mussalmans, who number forty crores in India Englishmen are so few in the whole district. The Superintendent and Collector are the only Englishmen. Renounce honours. Do not fear if you have no weapons. Constantinople has not been taken in 6 hours as alleged. Englishmen fear us and if you unite we can defeat them. Englishmen in India number 160,000.

Fight and you will be rewarded here and in the next world. Do not be Yazids. Our Sultan is in prison. The Turks fought for *Iman*. Englishmen got our help by false pledges and have now imprisoned the Khalifa, Collect funds and give up Government grants.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH'S SPEECH.

Pir Mahbub Shah spoke as follows:—You must fight. Sacrifice your property. I am prepared to lay down my life. The enemy has bombed Kaba. We should fight and die. Zamindars should cease paying assessment. Malediction on Mr. Mohamedkhan who sends for prostitutes and pays Rs. 1,000 for them each night and does not say prayers. He is an unbeliever. Send your children for fighting. I am myself prepared for Hijrat.

Break railways making military movements impossible. Boycott the Government courts. The Hindus are united with us. Funds are needed for sending men to Constantinople. A curse on those who keep prostitutes. Those who do not fight are Ayzids..

Pir Mahbubshah came from Hyderabad on horseback so fast that the horse became lame. The prosecution counsel said that reports were made against all three, but sanction was received against one only two having tendered unqualified apologies which the Government had aciepted.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The sub-inspector deposed. I attended the meeting on the 19th June at Idah. The meeting was notified by boat of drum. On the 18th and previous day. I heard the announcement myself. Hindus and Mussalmans were asked to meet at 7 a.m. next day. 7 a.m. found about 20 persons sitting, about 1,000 people gathered by 9 a.m. both Hindus and Mussalmans. The proceedings began at 9. Pir Mahbubshah arrived to 10 a.m. Hymns were sung and prayers said. Id prayers were offered after the speeches. No official except my subordinate was present. No Magistrate was present. The Hindus were at the gate. I was inside about five or seven steps from the speakers. I was taking notes on the spot. He produced the notes before the Magistrate. There were takbirs of Allah Akbar at intervals. I recorded the speeches faithfully. The speakers and audience were excited. The latter cried Ali and some rose. The first two speakers and the audience wept.

(Message incomplete.)

NON-CO-OPERATION PROPAGANDA!

MADRAS RESIGNATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Aug. 10.

In pursuance of the non-cooperation movement following resignations are announced:—Mr, Abdul Hameed Sahab. First Class Magistrate, Salem; Syed Amir Sahab, S. K. Sadagopala Mudaliar, Kaji Mahommad Shareef Sahab, M. S. Babaji Sahab, A. S. Abdul Khader Sahab, N. V. Krishna Chettiar, Honorary Magistrates Salem; D. M. Mahommad Khan Sahab, Pandit Arunachalam Iyer, Honorary Magistrates, Dharamapur. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has sent a letter to his Excellency the Governor resigning his seat on the Labour Advisory Board in pursuance of the non-cooperation programme.

INDIAN POLICY IN B. E. AFRICA.

MEAGRE FRANCHISE.

STRICT SEGREGATION UPHELD.

NAIROBI, Aug. 9.

A cable from Nairobi says:—

"Governor announced to-day Indian policy; most unsatisfactory; franchise only two members; strict segregation upheld limited facilities land lowlands only; education to be improved; railway policy upheld; jury to be experimented; immigration unchanged."

MR. C. F. ANDREW'S DISSATISFACTION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Bolepur:—

The East African Governor announced his Indian Policy as follows: "Franchise only two Indian members, racial segregation strictly enforced. Land purchase in low-lands only; education to be improved; Railway policy July upheld; immigration unchanged; *Indians not allowed purchase Nairobi business plot.*"

I regard this as a flagrant breach of equal status repeatedly affirmed by the viceroy.

ANDREWS.

S. AFRICAN REPATRIATION SCHEME.

REPORTED ILLEGITIMATE USE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Bolepur:—

"Serious news received concerning South African repatriation schemes indicating extensions beyond legitimate uses of accommodation poorest submerged labourers."

HOW TO RULE MESOPOTAMIA.

COL. LAWRENCE ON SCRAPPING OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

Colonel T. E. Lawrence, writing in the "Observer", advocates the scrapping of the present system in Mesopotamia and beginning all over again. He declares he knows competent and tried British officials in Egypt, Sinai and Palestine, each of whom is capable of establishing within a month an Arab Government at Bagdad better than Emir Feisul could. Then it would be a child's play to run Mesopotamia like Lord Cromer's Egypt. "Concessions to local feeling are only weakness. We are big enough to admit fault and turn a new page. It would save us a million weekly."

AN ARAB STATE FOR MESPOT.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 10.

Replying to Mr. Lambert Mr. Bonar Law stated that, high British officials in Mesopotamia were in favour of the Government's policy of establishing an Arab State. The date of Sir Percy Cox's return is not yet fixed.

OFFICERS IN MESOPOTAMIAN UNITS ON LEAVE.

TO REJOIN REGIMENT FORTHWITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 10.

"The Times" understands that the leave of all officers attached to the units serving in Mesopotamia has been cancelled and that the officers have been ordered to rejoin their regiments forthwith.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND BILL IN LORDS.

A MILD SENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill. In the course of the debate, an elderly gentleman from the place allotted to the Privy Councillors created a mild sensation by exclaiming:—"If you pass this Bill you may kill England but not Ireland." Thereupon he walked out of the House. It is understood that the interrupter was an Irish Privy Councillor, named, Carlisle.

MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

NINE POLICEMEN AMBUSHED: FIVE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Armed men ambushed nine policemen at Killdorrery County, Cork. Five constables were wounded and all the arms and equipment were taken.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION.

GOVERNOR'S POWER OF MAKING CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Wedgwood:—Coll. Amery said he hoped that instruments providing for changes in the constitution of Ceylon would be in the hands of the Governor, posed to give the voters in special electorates for the European Kandyan, Sinhalese, Burgher, Mohammedan and Indian communities the right of voting in the territorial constituencies as well. Col. Amery added that definite proposals as regards giving the Indian electorate franchise would not be presented to Lord Milner until the matter had been examined on the spot after the Governor's return.

CEYLON REFORMS.

STORM OF INDIGNATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 10.

No one seems to love Lord Milner's measure of Reforms. Instead of creating joy and goodwill, it has only provoked anger and resentment. Cables of condemnation have been booked to London by different organizations and now the Workers' Federation has wired its denunciation. This body wants adult franchise and insists that half the members of the Executive Council should be elected from the Legislative Council. Indians have been deeply disappointed and I gather a meeting of the Ceylon Indian Association will soon be held to consider the scheme.

SOUTH NORFOLK BYE-ELECTION.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

The following is the result of the by-election in South Norfolk:—

G. Edwards (Labour)	8,594.
J H. Batty (Coalition Liberal)	6,476.
C. H. Roberts (Independent Liberal)	3,718.

The vacancy was due to the succession to peerage of Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy.

LATE MR. TILAK

NATIONAL MOURNING DAY.

MEETINGS ALL OVER COUNTRY.

We have received a large number of messages from all parts of the country expressing intense grief at the death of Mr. Tilak. A complete *hartal* was observed, condolence resolutions were passed and committees for suitable memorials were formed on the tenth day after his death. At many places protests against the statements made by the "Times" and the "Statesman" in connection with Mr. Tilak in their "obituary" notes were raised. We give below only the names of the places where such meetings were held:—

Kalyan, Khamgaon, Gadag, villages in Teotmal Dist.; Bulsar, Audichya Association (Bombay), Young Thiests' Union (Bombay); Students of Indore; Dasa Shimali Students, Bhavnagar); Ankola (Canara); Nasik; Belgaum; Umbergaon; Ishverganj; Dadar; Arkiwda; Bhandara; Mandavi (Cutch); Katol (C. P.); Bar Association, Monghur; Kanth; Teotmal, Ghatkopar; Ramdurga; Larkana; Musscoree; Wardhaganjo; and Nasik; Indian Home Rule League, Amritsar; Wun; Agra; Lahore, Calcutta; Yeotmal; Madras; Musscerie, Ghazibad, Shaharanpur and Nagpur.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau convened for the purpose on Tuesday afternoon, Mr Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia presiding, resolutions were passed expressing sincere and whole-hearted sorrow at the premature death of Mr. Tilak and conveying their sympathy with the bereaved family. The president announced that Mr. C. I. Parekh has expressed his wish to subscribe Rs. 101 towards any fund that might be started in connection with a memorial for Mr. Tilak.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BANDRA.

A condolence meeting was held at Bandra on Monday, the 9th instant to express their deep grief in the loss India has suffered by the death of Lokmanya Tilak. Mr. R. K. Padwal presiding.

The object of the meeting was two-fold, namely, to record an expression of their grief in the loss India has suffered by the death of Lok. Tilak, and to appoint a committee to devise a suitable form of memorial in Bandra in honour of his memory.

Similar meetings were held at Thana, Kalyan and many other villages.

SYMPATHY FROM DURBAN.

MOCHEE NYATEE'S CONDOLENCE.

We have received the following telegram, dated August 10, from Durban:—

"The Mochee Nyatee Sudharak Mandal deeply grieved national loss death of great patriot. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Sympathy family. Govan Nathoo."

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS' TRIBUTE.

The Officer Commanding, Islam Volunteer Corps, writes:

It is proposed to hold a combined meeting of National Volunteers in the City to pay a tribute to late Lok. B. G. Tilak. A preliminary meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at Hilal Manzil to discuss the proposal, when two representatives (the Captain and Secretary) each of the different volunteer corps are invited to be present.

Y. M. E. SOCIETY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING.

"A Condolence Meeting of the Y. M. E. Society's Scout Troop in honour of the late Lokmanya Tilak will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Society's Head Quarters at Sandewady. All the Scouts are required in Uniform to be present that day at 6 p.m. Those interested in the S. Troop are earnestly requested to be present on the occasion. Hon. Commissioner Dr. M. B. Velkar has kindly consented to preside."

THE HINDU UNION CLUB.

A Special General Gathering of the Club will be held to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in respect to the memory of the great national leader, the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the president of the Club will preside.

THE POONA MEETING.

A CORRECTION.

Our correspondent informs that the mass meeting held at Poona on Monday last for the purpose of putting on record the overwhelming grief of the citizens at the demise of Mr. Tilak was attended by about fifty thousand people and not by five thousand as appeared in our yesterday's issue.

JUMP INTO BURNING PYRE.

WAS IT SELF- IMMOLATION?

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Nalappa Joti, a beggar aged about 25. Manaklal Liladhar, a clerk said on the 1st instant, he was doing duty as a National Volunteer of the Home Rule League at Chowpatty when Mr. Tilak's body was cremated; the Volunteers were keeping the crowd away from the fire. People were throwing money into the fire, while others were trying to get the money out, and the deceased was among the latter. He was warned away, but he joined the devotees who were going round the fire. He then rushed towards the fire and fell on the burning embers near the enclosure made of iron posts round the fire. The deceased was taken to the hospital by the Police; he said he was overcome by the smoke.

To a juror the witness said the deceased did not say he wanted to go with Mr. Tilak.

Raoji Balwant, Police Sepoy No. 908C said about 8 p.m. on the 1st instant he was at Chowpatty where the deceased was brought to him. He was conscious and said that an evil spirit and no human being had put him into the fire. He said he was a beggar and had no fixed place of residence.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to burns.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to burns resulting from the deceased having fallen on burning wood which was being used for the cremation of a dead body.

CARRY ON HIS WORK.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow us some space in your highly-esteemed and widely circulated paper for a suggestion as to what form an All-India-Tilak-Memorial should take befitting his highly sacred memory.

Suggestions will be pouring forth from all quarters and we actually read of Reading Hall at Simla and Tilak Halls at Madras and Rawalpindi. Subscriptions are sure to follow in hundreds and thousands and no plan should appear impracticable and too ambitious for lack of funds.

Apart from the fact that his Home Rule League, his "Kesari" and "Maratha," the New English School and the Fergusson College and above all the spirit of freedom he inculcated and the consciousness he gave of the fact that Home Rule is every one's birth-right,—all these will stand as monuments to his memory so long as India is there, still the Indian public will want something greater than even these.

Memorials in the form of a statue, bust or a great hall bearing his revered name, have each their own individual value. But his life-long struggle for Swarajya, his indefatigable services in that direction, are so signally great as to demand a memorial of an active bent unless it sees the work he had undertaken, and the institutions he had started nature. The great soul would never rest con-being carried on and developed zealously and whole-heartedly.

The movements, he inaugurated and gave life to, are bound to permeate through the length and breadth of his dearly-loved country. Therefore, a memorial that would take its offshoots to the very villages and towns without restricting itself to big cities, is indispensable. A great National Democratic Society, with its head office at Poona or Bombay or some such important centre and branches in every village or town, bent upon carrying on propaganda work on systematic and organised lines based on principals advocated and championed by the great pioneer, would be, in our humble opinion, the best memorial of his most sacred memory.

The details and plans of the Society we leave for wiser heads to hatch, but we are sure that nothing short of some such living memorial would be worth of the departed soul.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. SABNE, Pleader
K. V. PANDIT,
N. G. REYVAILE.

Wai, Aug. 7, 1920.

THE LION OF MAHARASTRA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—India is in deep mourning at the death of the great National Hero and a true son of hers the Lokamanya Tilak. He has passed away at a time most critical in the history of India, when his services were badly wanted. It is beyond our power to describe the services he rendered to his Motherland.

In order to commemorate the services of such a great "patriot-statesman" who lived and fought and died for India, it is our duty to erect a monument at the place where he was cremated.

The Indian public should soon start a fund in order to immortalize the name of the Lion of Maharastra.—Yours, etc.,

BALUBHAI BHAGUBHAI ZAVERI,
JAVERCHAND KESHARICHAND JAVERI.

THE ALL-INDIA HERO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—India has received a terrible shock owing to the sad death of the greatest of her sons. Attempts in different directions are being made to perpetuate the memory of this patriot. This all-India hero was educated in the Deccan College. Is it not but natural that the Deccanites should be proud of it? It is, therefore, quite essential that the present and the past students of the Deccan College should erect a statue of the lost leader, whose memory will keep the light of patriotism burning. I, earnestly request my fellow-students to take up this work without any loss of time.—Yours, etc.,

A PAST STUDENT.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

A BIOGRAPHY OF MR. TILAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In order that the future generations of India should properly understand the way and importance of serving their mother country, a life-story of Mr. Tilak should be written by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in full details as was done by Lord Morley after the death of Mr. Gladstone.

For this purpose a fund should be raised by the public and a handsome sum out of it should be given to Mr. Kelkar for all the trouble that he will have to take.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

JAMSHEDPUR FLOODS SUBSIDING.

DARING FEATS OF RESCUE.

(Associated Press.)
JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 10.

The floods in both Khorkai and Yubbanarekha river are subsiding. Wonderful feats were performed by rescue parties. On Saturday evening Messrs. Temply, Sawday, Hammick and Dass, officers of Tata Iron and Steel Works took small boat and carried it to Khorkai. After saving all those who were stuck up in trees they wanted to tow the boat to the Subarnarekha but it struck a submerged tree capsized and sank immediately. The occupants swam across to the nearest tree and took shelter. After three hours another small boat was secured and the rescue party was rescued and bought ashore safe at 8 p.m. It is estimated that about two thousand huts in the outlying bustis have been washed away.

POLAND'S PERILS.

(Continued from previous page.)

about which the compllaint is made. It is suggested that the Germans are seeking a pretext for occupying Polish Pomerania.

GERMANY TRYING TO PICK A QUARREL.

TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOVIET.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

Germany, as she has been doing from the beginning, is doing her best to pick a quarrel with the Allies but it is unlikely that she will be given anything approaching a plausible excuse for interference.

German Foreign Minister Dr. Von Simons in a newspaper interview said that Germany was prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia immediately satisfaction had been given for the murder of Count Mirbach, formerly German Ambassador to Russia in 1918. He added that Germany had given permission to the Soviet economic representatives to enter Germany. Tchitcherin has thrown cold water on the intentions of the German immigrants to enter Russia.

The "Daily Express," understands that Mr. Lloyd George although disappointed with the Soviet reply is using all his energies to prevent a declaration of war.

"POSITION IS CONFUSED"

"THE TIMES" ON "A RUSSO-GERMAN PLOT."

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

"The position is confused" epitomises the Russo-Polish situation resulting from the Bolsheviks' summary brushing aside of the Allies' proposals. The Poles' acceptance of the Bolshevik terms for a conference has introduced a baffling feature which in view of the absence of explanations from the Polish quarters is for the moment confusing but which may mean that the Bolsheviks have offered some tempting bait to the Poles to accept direct negotiations.

"The Times" says:—It would be easy to point out how Mr. Lloyd George's optimistic opportunism has led to this disastrous situation from which a graceful exit is almost impossible to imagine." The paper urges close co-operation between Britain and France against the Russo-German plot for the formation of a continental system more grandiose even than Napoleons.

The "Daily Chronicle" admits the gravity of the situation but utters the assurance that no peaceable measure will be neglected to bring the Bolsheviks to a reasonable view.

The "Daily News" throws [illegible] France and expresses the opinion that if the decision rested with Britain there would be peace within a fortnight.

ALLIED TROOPS IN E. PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

DESTROYING GERMAN WAR MATERIALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

Paris.—The Allied troops on the East Prussian frontier are busily engaged in destroying and blowing up the accumulations of German war material and munitions evidently for the purpose of saving them from falling into the hands of the Bolshevists. The Germans are complaining that incessant explosions are alarming the population.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE STOPPED.

POLES EVACUATE LEMDA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

A Warsaw communique dated the 7th says:—The advance of the Bolsheviks in the direction of Warsaw, Grodno and Bielostok has been stopped. The Poles are steadily holding their positions on the left bank of the Bug where heavy fighting is proceeding. The Poles have evacuated Lemda on the northern front.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU.

BEING BETTER TREATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon Mr. Bonar Law said that the most recent information showed that the British prisoners in Baku were being better treated. He understood that British women and children were not being molested and that they were being allowed to look after their male relatives in prison.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO LAND AT LIVERPOOL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Police announce that instructions have been received from London that Archbishop Mannix is not to be allowed to land at Liverpool, though the liner Baltic arrives at the Mersey port this evening. It appears therefore that the Government intends to tranship the Archbishop at sea and convey him to an unknown spot from which it is stated, that Archbishop Mannix, unless he is made a prisoner, will immediately proceed to Liverpool. Queenstown last night from the water's edge to the tower of the Cathedral was blazing with rows of candles and electric lights and the Cathedral bells pealed "Come Back to Erin."

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. Aug 11.

A British destroyer took off Archbishop Mannix from the liner Baltic and landed him at Penzance, whence he intends to proceed to London. A great Irish welcome had previously been arranged at Liverpool in anticipation of his disembarking there.

SACRIFICE OF COWS PROHIBITED.

NIZAM'S ORDER.

His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to order that although the sacrifice of cows and camels is allowed in Islam, yet in view of the unfavourable economic conditions prevailing at present, the sacrifice of these animals is strictly prohibited in the Hyderabad State during Keduzzora and that goats and sheep only should be used for the purpose in future.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER RATES.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer closing quotation was one shilling ten and a half pence, Demand Bills were one shilling ten and five-eight pence.

HUNGER STRIKERS RESUME TAKING FOOD.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Two State prisoners Provash Chunder and Rai Charan Sen at present detained in the Midnapore Central Jail who had been on hunger strike resumed taking of food yesterday morning.

SAGOR COLONISATION SCHEME POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, August 10.

It is understood that the Punjab Sind Sagor Colonisation Scheme has been postponed for the present.

SIR LANCELOT S[illegible] SON.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

According to present arrangements Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal, and Lady Sanderson are expected at Bombay on the 6th of November next, a few days before the re-opening of the Calcutta High Court after the long vacation.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER INDISPOSED.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Sir Harcourt Butler is suffering from a chill at the Government House, Allahabad, and has cancelled all his engagements for 10th August.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES TO BE ABOLISHED.

ACTION BY SAUGOR MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, Aug. 9.

The Saugor municipality must be congratulated on passing the following resolution at its yesterday's meeting:—

Resolved unanimously that in view of the strong feeling of Saugor people, the cattle slaughter houses at Bamankhedi and Madianaka be abolished and the necessary approval of the Deputy Commissioner under the Municipal Act be obtained. Also resolved that the assurance of Messrs S. D. Misra and K. R. Khandekar on behalf of the citizens to make up the deficit up to Rs. 6,000 in the income of the municipality be accepted. Messrs. S. D. Misra and K. R. Khandekar be asked to pay the amount promised within a month from this date. The Municipal Committee has respected public opinion. Will not the Central Provinces Government also respect it and stop the proposed bigger slaughter house at Ratona.

SHETH H. G. JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL'S PROTEST.

A meeting of all the boarders of Sheth H. G Jain Boarding School was held on the 8th August, Mr. M. G. Vora, presiding, when the following resolution was passed and was sent to His Excellency the Governor.

"Please to reconsider the Grant Road Land Acquisition Scheme in view of the interests of the charitable institutions such as Sheth H. G. Jain Boarding, etcetra"

A new English daily is to be published in Delhi from the 1st September, 1920. It will be known as the "Easter Mail" and not as the "Indian Empire" as originally understood. The paper will be owned by the Indian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. Bombay, and Delhi. The Company has caquired a printing press building and the local paper the "Morning Post."

GRANT ROAD ACQUISITION SCHEME.

PARSI ARCHITECTS' VIEW.

THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE.

The following letter is addressed by the Parsi Civil Engineers and Architects Association to the Parsi Panchayat, the Zoroastrian Association and the Parsi Central Association:—

We, members of the Parsi Civil Engineers and Architects' Association, have learnt from the local papers that the several Associations amongst our community have decided to petition Government in regard to the Notification issued by them for the acquisition of properties between Foras Road and Bellasis Bridge for the construction of a Terminal Station for the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Grant Road.

The scheme as notified affects the interests of several communities, of whom the Parsi community in particular, would suffer the most, as a very large number of families belonging to the poor and middle classes of their community will be rendered homeless by the wholesale demolition of the numerous properties that have been notified. The hardship that will be caused to the most needy class of our comunity will be all the more keenly felt in view of the dearth of housing accommodation in Bombay, which has bestirred Government and other public bodies and Building Associations to find out ways and means of erecting as many new buildings as possible.

"AN IDEAL COLONY".

The scheme besides affecting the middle class involves the acquisition of the Poor Parsi Chawls, with the school and dispensary attached to them, which have been built purely out of Charity Funds. These it will be difficult to replace from the proceeds of the acquisition owing to the dearness of land, labour and materials. This is an ideal colony, the houses having been built on approved and sanitary principles, and it would be almost cruel to destroy it.

As the question thus affects the interests of our community so seriously, we have at our meetings discussed the question raised by the Government Notification, as one of the aims of our Association is to safeguard the interests of our community in regard to matters pertaining to our profession. We understand that a public protest is to be made against the step that is proposed to be taken by Government. If so, we request that our views in the matter as a body professional may be considered and embodied in the petition that may be sent to Government.

AREA FULLY DEVELOPED.

Our views on the subject are as follows:—

It appears from a study of the ground and the plan of the area that has been notified for acquisition that this area is a fully developed one and includes numerous houses which are almost all occupied by the poor and middle class people, both of ours as well as other sister communities. These are the very people who are hardest hit in the matter of securing dwelling houses since the last two or three years. It was in consideration of this very fact that Government themselves came to their assistance by passing the Rent Act, and it is this fact that has led to the formation of various Building Societies to seek co-operation from Government for the erection of buildings for the poor and middle classes. It is, therefore, to be regretted that Government should at such a time consent to a scheme which frustrates the very object which they have all along been trying strenuously to support. The class of people that will be ousted by the scheme is such that they have to live near their daily vocations and cannot afford to go and live in the suburbs. It would, therefore, be difficult to secure such conveniently situated land in the neighbourhood of a railway station and tramways for their future habitations, as the one that is proposed to be acquired. There is also no knowing whether the present owners would be inclined to re-erect buildings from the compensation that they may be awarded, if we take into consideration the prohibitive rates of land, building materials and labour that are prevailing at present.

WHERE A TERMINUS CAN BE LOCATED.

Taking that a terminus for through trains is necessary or desirable at Grant Road, it would very well be located immediately on the north of the Bellasis Bridge on the area shown within red lines on the accompanying plan, marked J. P. M., where the ground being comparatively open and cheaper would enable the Railway Company to carry out their plan far more economically than by acquiring such a large number of costly buildings as well as costly land according to the scheme notified. The scheme which we respectfully beg to put forward would also result in the removal of several insanitary structures and stables and in the improvement of the locality from the Bellasis Bridge Northwards, which is at present in an insanitary and undesirable condition.

Our proposal would thus, while avoiding the hardships involved in demolishing sanitary structures and unhousing a number of people who are well and comfortably housed, result in removing insanitary structures and turning an insanitary locality into a better one.

It would besides bring the terminus within easy reach of Bellasis Road, from where the passengers could go by a straight and shortest route to the heart of the town as well as to the harbour and the docks. It would also have the advantage of a bigger front on Lamington Road than in the other case.

Further, by widening the low level road to the north of the Bellasis Bridge to, say, a width of 60 ft., the Railway Company would secure a good wide road on the south of the Terminus also, and if openings were provided under the Bellasis Bridge East approach, they would give further facilities to the traffic. The necessity for the reconstruction of the Bellasis Bridge on modern lines has always been recognized, and if the scheme proposed by us were given effect to, its reconstruction would be brought nearer.

BYCULLA CLUB PROPERTY.

We do not know how the Byculla Club property is to be developed, but looking to its large area and its situation, it would be an ideal site for one or more first class hotels, which is a long felt necessity in Bombay, and the location of the Railway terminus in its immediate neighbourhood would therefore be a great advantage to up-country passengers. Also, the land on this side, being comparatively more open, the acquisition thereof would be much easier and if time is the essence of the scheme, its execution will also be much quicker.

A terminal at the Bellasis Bridge is also more preferable to the one at Grant Road, as being in more open land, it would give a freer hand to the Railway Company in locating sidings, etc., and in providing better parking accommodation for carriages, motors, etc. The present Grant Road station need not be disturbed, as it may serve as an intermediate station for local service.

The Railway Company may also retain their present Goods Yard at Grant Road, keeping all the through trains run by steam to the east, and keeping the local service run on electrified system all to the west. There would be thus no need of the steam run traffic crossing across the electric run traffic. There would also be now not much goods traffic south of Dadar, as facilities have already been provided by the G. I. P. Mahim Connection Chord and the Harbour Branch Railway, and these will be further supplemented by the construction of another similar Chord by the side of it by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The Bellasis Bridge site will thus be an ideal one for a terminal and its selection would at the same time prevent the hardships that would be caused by the wholesale demolition of a populated area.

Should Government have anything to urge against our proposal, we shall be glad to meet the representatives of Government to discuss the question and endeavour to find out a solution of any difficulty they think our proposal may present.

As the notified scheme affects the housing question in which our popular Governor H. E. Sir George Lloyd is taking so much interest, we feel confident that His Excellency will give a sympathetic consideration to our above proposal.

LORD SINHA.

LT. GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

A CALCUTTA REPORT?

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

This morning "Englishman" publishes that news was stated to have been received in Calcutta yesterday to the effect that Lord Sinha has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa, but enquiries had failed to produce confirmation of the report.

The "Empire," this afternoon, says it has received definite information that Lord Sinha has been appointed Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

After recent heavy rains Malaria has broken out in Delhi city. Most of the people are down with it.

PARSI TENANTS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Tenants' Association a meeting of the Parsees was held at the Anjuman Fire-temple Hall on Saturday to protest against the acquisition of 63 plots of land at Tardeo and its vicinity for making Grant Road Long-distance Terminal Station. Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster High Court Pleader, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, dwelt at great length on the effects of the acquisition of more than 50 across of land in the very heart of the city at a time when there is a great dearth of housing accommodation. He showed that out of 61 plots that were to be acquired there were as many as 24 plots belonging to the members of the Parsee community covering more than 60,000 square yards. A large plot of nearly 10,000 square yards out of this was occupied by chaws for poor Parsees which were 24 in number, two of which had been set apart for indigent widows. There were also a High School and a dispensary which were largely availed of by not only the numerous occupants of the chawls but also by the people living in the locality. The Chairman proved by quoting facts and figures about the density of population in Grant Road and at Colaba and other districts, how unsuitable the present site was for the proposed terminal station.

On the motion of Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel seconded by Mr. Sorabji Curseiji Dhondi and supported by Erwad Noshirwanji B. Desai, a resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting entering the firm but respectful protest of the community against the proposed acquisition which would lead to the dishousing of thousands of citizens and particularly the Parsees. A resolution was then adopted on the motion of Mr. Maneck Hormasji Dadachanji seconded by Mr. Dinshaw P. Madon requesting the Chairman to communicate the previous resolutions to H. E. the Governor who has been known for his wide sympathies with the people of Bombay.

DYER DEBATE IN LORDS.

VISCOUNT FINLAY DEFENDS THE MAN ON THE SPOT.

HUNTER COMMITTEE STATEMENTS CHALLENGED

LORD SINHA ON VINDICATION OF PRINCIPLE.

FIRST DAY.

We reproduce below a part of what is called the Dyer debate in the House of Lords:—

On Monday, July 19th in the House of Lords, Viscount Finlay rose to move, "That this House deplores the conduct of the case of General Dyer as unjust to that officer, and as establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in face of rebellion." He woud not say a word to cause any doubt as to the absolute prerogative of the Crown to dispense at any time with the service of an English officer; it was unquestioned and unquestionable. But General Dyer had been relieved of all employment in the Army under circumstances which affixed a stigma on him which he believed was entirely undeserved. (Hear, hear.) What he proposed to put to the House was whether the Government had been justified in allowing General Dyer to be treated in such a way that his case had not really been tried at all. One of the mainstays of our Empire had been the feeling that every officer had whose duty it was to take action in times of difficulty, that as long as he acted honestly and in discharge of his duty he might rely upon his superiors standing by him. (Hear, hear.) If once suspicion were created that for any reason, political or other, an officer who had done what he believed to be his duty was to be thrown over, the effect such a feeling might have on our public service could not be exaggerated. The main ground upon which General Dyer had been condemned was that in dealing with the riot at Amritsar he had regard to the effect of his action over the rest of the Punjab, and in very emphatic terms it had been laid down by the Secretary of Sate for India that in doing that he committed a grievous error and that he ought to have had regard only to putting down the disturbance at Amritsar. He submitted that it was the Secretary of State himself who had fallen into error upon this matter. (Hear, hear.) The question of how to deal with riot and disturbance must depend entirely upon circumstances. If there was merely a local riot the one object to be kept in view was the keeping down of the disturbance and the restoration of peace in the locally affected area. If, however the local disturbance was but a feature in widespread insurrectionary movement it assumed a different complexion altogether, and the officer in command was not only entitled, but he was bound to look upon the effect of his action upon the rest of the area affected by the insurrectionary movement.

When you had a state of things which approximated to a state of war strength sometimes was the truest mercy. (Hear, hear.

STRENGTH—THE TRUEST MERCY.

He challenged the statement of the Hunter Commission that there was no evidence to establish a conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in that region. Anyone who looked at the evidence with regard to the state of things in the Punjab must come to a different conclusion. Amritsar was a vital link in the chain of railway communication, and if the railway system had been cut there it might have had a most disastrous effect on our power of dealing with the Afghan rising. General Dyer was an officer of very great ability, who had shown that he eminently possessed the qualities of tact and humanity. He could strike and strike hard when necessary, but he was averse to the unnecessary use of force. When he arrived in the city on April 11, he found a clear conviction on the part of the local officials that a determined and organized movement was in progress to submerge and destroy all the Europeans on the spot and to carry the movement throughout the Punjab. He warned the populace and took every step to avert bloodshed. The Secretary for War spoke of the crowd being unarmed, but if a bludgeon shod with iron was not a lethal weapon it was at all events a very formidable weapon. The meeting was assembled in open defiance of the proclamations, and if General Dyer had hesitated all would have been lost. (Hear, hear.) General Dyer was at the head of a handful of men, and the mere rush of the crowd would have swept that slender force off its feet. What would the result have been in Amritsar and throughout the Punjab if General Dyer and his men had been massacred and the city left in possession of the triumphant mob? (Hear, hear.) Parleying in those circumstances would have been useless and fatal. General Dyer was the man on the spot, and his judgment in such circumstances ought to be accepted. (Hear, hear.) If he had hesitated rebellion would have acquired irresistible momentum. He submitted therefore that the first charge that a second warning was not given was frivolous.

THE CHARGE OF FIRING TOO LONG.

As to the charge that General Dyer continued firing too long and that he had regard to the effect it would produce throughout the Punjab, Lord Finlay said that the result of the Hunter Commission was the result of a profound misconception. In the circumstances General Dyer would not have been fit for his post if he had hesitated to treat such a mob in a manner that might tend to break rebellion throughout the whole district. The Secretary of State had himself admitted that General Dyer was entitled to lay his plans with reference to the conditions in the Punjab generally. He submitted therefore that this was not a case of inflicting condign punishment, as the Secretary of State had asserted; but it wa a case of repressing a mob which was out for mischief. (Hear, hear.) Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, speaking with intimate knowledge of the situation, had declared that General Dyer's action was the decisive factor in crushing rebellion. Thanks were showered upon General Dyer from all quarters of India. He received hundreds of letters from natives thanking him for what he had done; the Government promoted him, and gave him charge of an important relief expedition; he was universally regarded as the man who had saved the Punjab; and the Sikhs conferred upon him the high honour of making him a Sikh—an honour never before conferred upon a British officer.

After complaining of the treatment of General Dyer by the Hunter Committee, and protesting against the practice, which was getting so common, of appointing upon Committees and Commissions of inquiry strong partisans, Lord Finlay said:—No partisan of General Dyer was appointed, and he was placed at every disadvantage. He submitted that that constituted the gravest flaw in the proceedings of the Hunter Committee. As a result, General Dyer was ruined. His punishment was very severe. Surely it was unnecessary to brand him as had been done. If it were necessary to send him from that part of India, he might have been employed elsewhere in India, or in other parts of the Empire. He had been condemned without trial, and on a misconception as to the considerations which should govern a soldier in dealing with a local disturbance which was part of a general rebellion.

LORD SINHA'S REPLY.

Lord Sinha (Under-Secretary for India) said he feared he could not throw fresh light on the controversy, which had been discussed threadbare for the last few months. He could not hope that anything he could urge would change the opinions or alter the convictions of those who had arranged themselves on opposite sides. He desired at the outset, on behalf of his countrymen in India, to express the deep horror and regret which they all felt at the abominable outrages committed by the mobs at Amritsar and elsewhere in April last year. He also wished to express their deep resentment and indignation felt for the humiliation inflicted and indignities put on some of his countrymen in the course of the administration of martial law in the Punjab. He desired to make clear, on behalf of his countrymen in India, that what they desired was the vindication of principles, and not the punishment of individuals. He regretted that Lord Finlay thought fit to cast aspersions on the Indian members of the Hunter Committee, but he hoped to satisfy the House that these aspersions were untrue.

MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION.

The suggestion that the Government of India was at any time of opinion that General Dyer's action at Jalianwallah Bagh was justified was mischievous and almost dangerous. Further, the suggestion that the Government of India had, in deference to the wishes of the Secretary of State or his Majesty's Government, altered their original views in regard to General Dyer's action was also absolutely unfounded. The noble Viscount was incorrect in stating that the Government of India had promoted General Dyer after the incident at Amritsar. General Dyer was certainly sent to the Afghan front, where he gave a good account of himself. But at that time there was nothing before the Government of India except the meagre report of General Dyer himself. It would have been unfair to him and contrary to the public interest if the services of that gallant soldier had not been utilized where the public service required them. There was also no ground for the statement that the Government of India, through its members in the Legislative Council, approved, justified, or condoned the action of General Dyer. In September last, when the Indemnity Bil was before the Legislative Council, it was expressly stated that there was no intention of justifying any particular action or of indemnifying any officer in connexion with the Jallianwallah Bagh incident.

There was not a word of truth in the dangerous suggestion that the dispatch of the Government of India had been altered in deference to the wishes either of the Secretary of State or of the Cabinet. There were consultations in the Cabinet over the Hunter Report, and communications were exchanged by cable with India, but in no respect did the Government of India modify in substance their original view founded on the unanimous findings of the Hunter Committee and endorsed and accepted by his Majesty's Government. Lord Finlay was in error in saying that the crowd in the square were armed with bludgeons or anything else. They were seated on the ground at the time the firing took place. What possible motive could there be for the India Office not to inform Parliament or the public of those meetings if they had been communicated? He regretted most heartily the suggestion that the Indian members of the Commission were imbued with a spirit of partnership. The monstrous charge had been made that those gentlemen belonged to the same class which was responsible for creating the situation that led to disorder. Speaking for himself, he assured with all the emphasis in his power that all aspersions on the honesty, impartiality, and competence of the Commission, whether English or Indian, were absolutely without foundation. The statement that the cross-examination of General Dyer by three Indian lawyers had placed him at a disadvantage had been introduced to create an atmosphere of prejudices. The judgment of the Hunter Committee, of the Government of India, and of his Majesty's Government was based, not on a single word in cross-examination, but on the statement carefully prepared on August 5, long before the Committee sat, and sent by General Dyer to the military authorities.

With a reference to the Jallianwallah Bagh incident, he submitted that there was no justification for firing upon the crowd at once. The crowd was seated and committing no act of violence. Assuming it was justifiable to fire, was it necessary to continue firing so long? Assuming it was an armed rebellion and the rebels wanted to surrender, would the military commander on the field of battle give them quarter or not? It was common ground that more force was used than was necessary to disperse the crowd. It was used for the purpose of creating a moral effect of intimidation, terrorism, or frightfulness. He was profoundly thankful that the Government had repudiated that doctrine; and he hoped their lordships would emphatically endorse that judgment. This occurrence had created throughout the length and breadth of India the deepest anger and resentment. Was it certain that General Dyer had saved the Punjab? Was there any justification for holding that nothing but this frightful massacre could have saved another mutiny? Not a single Indian or person of authority in India believed that the situation was similar to that of the Mutiny or that General Dyer saved the situation. The seditious movement started by Mr. Gandhi, hough now called by the name of non-cooperation, could only lead to disastrous results similar to those of April of last year. The more reasonable section of his countrymen—and they were by far the largest majority—had already dissociated themselves from that movement. If the Government of India were allowed to pursue the wise course which it was taking he had no doubt that soon there would not be a single Indian who would not subscribe to its action.

A lesson to be learned by the Government was not to interfere too hastily or too violently with an agitation of this nature, but to let it kill itself, as in time it would do. They must avoid ruthless repression and coercion, which could only spell disaster. He asked his countrymen to cooperate with all sections of the community, both European and Indian, in order that the Government's scheme of reform which had just been passed might result in the realization of self-government for India. (Cheers.)

FURTHER CRITICISM.

The Earl of Midleton, after stating that many of their lordships, a vast number of people in this country, the great majority of the British in India and of all persons in the Punjab believed that the events of last year were not a riot but a rebellion, asked whether it was a fact that one of the natives' representatives on the Hunter Committee had been refused the right to defend some of those incriminated in the disturbance. Lord Sinha said Sir C. Setalvad was refused, but he did not regard it as a slur. The Earl of Midleton said a man on whom such a slur was cast was not one who could be regarded as impartial for the purpose of this inquiry. The Government had taken up a position which was unprecedented in our recent military annals. What they had done might not be against military law, but it was against military etiquette and precedent laid down by the highest authority. If an officer was incriminated and subsequently went into action his offence was condoned. Even the Duke of Wellington held that punishment should not be carried out, whatever a man's crime, if he subsequently went into action and behaved well. Was the justice which the Duke of Wellington gave to the humblest soldiers to be denied to an officer of 34 years' unblemished service? He resented the suggestion that those who supported a motion of this kind were supporting terrorism, racial humiliation, and frightfulness instead of partnership between this country and India. If any one was favouring frightfulness, it was those to whom all the facts were known and took no action, but allowed it to be believed that the acts were condoned while the emergency lasted.

The Marquess of Crewe said he should vote against the motion, but that this would not mean that he considered the conduct of his business by the Government altogether happy (Hear, hear.) The appointment of the Hunter Committee appeared to him to have been a mistake. An inquiry by a Committee of that kind, presided over by a learned Judge, seemed to him to be the wrong sort of inquiry for this particular case, and he was tired of Committees presided over by Judges, who were taken from their proper work, and who gave to those Committees a semi-judicial character, so that the people who appeared before them could never be clear whether they were witnesses of defendants. He thought an inquiry should, in the first place, have been made by the Government of India. (Hear hear). If his Majesty's Government did not consider the Government of India competent to perform this elementary duty, they should get another Government of India. The course pursued involved loss of time, and consequently heated discussions not only here, but in India. That seemed to him an unmitigated misfortune. The appointment of the Committee led to the formation by the extreme party in India of a committee of a political character, which was calculated to undo much of the good done by the genuine Committee. If an inquiry had been made in the first place by the Government of India great deal of the trouble would have been avoided and General Dyer would have suffered no injustice.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor said the Cabinet were agreed that General Dyer was a very gallant soldier, that he exhibited discretion, sobriety, and resolution before the incident now under review, and that he exhibited discretion, sobriety, and resolution in the days and months which followed. But, at the same time, they reached the conclusion that he commenced a tragic error of judgment, and that it would be of ill augury for the British Empire, if the view which the Cabinet formed was well founded if the act of which they disapproved were allowed to pass. They selected the tribunal which seemed to them to be best. The European members were men of the greatest distinction, experience, capacity, and prudence, and of the three native members, there, was not one of them whose distinguished record did not establish their complete loyalty to the British nation. It was said that for months General Dyer was treated as if he had covered himself with merit and distinction. That was a plausible criticism; but the Committee could not be set up until the conflagration was extinguished, and, owing to the weather, there was further delay. If General Dyer was gravely wrong, would anyone [illegible] those who were to-day supremely responsible for the government of India could surrender their judgment in favour of those who gave a subordinate opinion in the clash and anguish of a great crisis? He was astonished at that assertion that General Dyer had been condemned without trial. He had been placed on half-pay in the exercise of superior military administrative authority. So far as that was a stigma, be it so. But it was the mildest disciplinary treatment which was known to the British Army. Having reviewed the course of events in Amritsar from April 10 to April 13, upon which there was common agreement, that declared that it was absolutely incorrect to say that everybody in the town knew that the meeting had been proclaimed.

GENERAL DYER'S "DELIBERATE OBJECT."

It was essential and vital to remember that General Dyer himself said there might have been many in the crowd who did not know of the proclamation. He had gone with the deliberate object of taking life on a large scale. For 10 minutes the firing was continued under his direction upon a crowd of 15,000 or 20,000 people, some of whom began to run away the moment the soldiers appeared. The remainder, when the firing began, ran in speechless terror to the various exits, and General Dyer ordered that the firing should be concentrated upon the spots where the masses of those trying to escape were thickest. This did not exhaust all that General Dyer would have liked to do, for he had said that if he had had more weapons there would have been more casualties, and that if he had been able to get the armoured cars in time he would have used machine guns upon the crowd. Such conduct could not be justified. It had never been approached in all our long and honourable dealings with native populations. He did not believe that any of their lordships, if at the War Office, would run the risk of saying that a general who had committed an error so grave should be employed again. It had been said that General Dyer had to consider the situation in the whole of the Punjab, with its population of 25,000,000. Such decisions had never been committed to soldiers, and it would be an ill day for the Empire if a general called upon to deal with a local situation were to form decisions and act upon them with reference not to local considerations, but to wide political considerations in respect of which he might have very little qualification.

THE CRAWLING ORDER.

In regard to what had been styled the crawling incident, Sir Michael O'Dwyer had written that it was wholly indefensible. The effect upon innocent people of that kind of racial humiliation some times left memories far more tenacious than mere violence. There was the case of the men who were dogged and ordered to crawl along the street. General Dyer had not strengthened his case very much when he said he did that because he considered the place holy, and that was the reason why he compelled this personal genuflexion. He could not accept that explanation, which appeared for the first time after many months. This was not a place of sanctity, but of crime. And the physical abasement which General Dyer ordered was not ordained in sanctity, but in indignity and humiliation. The House was asked to carry a motion out of which, he ventured to say, nothing but harm could come in India. They were asked to say there was to be a standard for our fellow-subjects, and another standard for our fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire. Was there anyone there who would say that the Canadian Government would have been justified in taking the action General Dyer took, when they dealth with the mob at Winnipeg, or that the authorities would have been justified in taking action against the mob that defied law and order in Glasgow? The fundamental principle of the Empire was that any man who was a citizen, no matter what his colour, creed, or geographical location was, might appeal with the same equal confidence and certainty to the firmness and justice of this Empire. (Cheers.)

Lord Harris complained of the unfair position in which the military man was placed in times of turmoil if the civilian authorities chose to disclaim all responsibility. As to General Dyer, was it not enough to make one indignant that a gallant soldier should receive such a lack of consideration, while the man who was really responsible for the whole outbreak received not a word of condemnation, even from the Government of India? He could not, however, bring himself to vote for the statement that General Dyer had not received just treatment.

"ABSOLUTELY RIGHT."

Lord Ampthill believed that General Dyer was absolutely right in what he did, and regarded him with gratitude and admiration. There was only one opinion in India apart from the conspirators, and that was the General Dyer saved India from bloody anarchy. (Cheers.) But the Government had undone that which General Dyer did by his splendid public service. India was no longer safe from further outbreak, and if it occurred it was ten times less likely to be suppressed so promptly and well.

The debate was continued by Lord Carmichael and Lord Lamington.

On the motion of Viscount Milner the debate was adjourned until Tuesday, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 11 o'clock.

Dyer Debate in Commons.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

We reproduce below some parts of the comments of some leading English papers on what is called the Dyer Debate in the House of Commons:—

"DAILY NEWS."

The case against him (Gen. Dyer,) as put forward with deep feeling by Mr. Montagu and with virtuous vigour by Mr. Churchill, is indeed unanswerable; and Sir Edward Carson, as leading counsel for the defence, hunted perhaps by uneasy recollections of his own exploits in the raising of "rebel armies," made a weak and ineffective reply, in which he chiefly relied on cheap sneers at "the armchair politicians of Downing-street." There can be no question that the Government decision was a proper one, and we are convinced that the reinstatement of General Dyer or any official palliation of his offence would have gravely undermined the whole fabric of British rule in India. Even as things are, with the best will in the world, and by the exercise of wise and sympathetic administration, many years must elapse before the ghastly episodes of the Punjab disturbances will cease to feed animosity against the white man or to keep alive a spirit of distrust of British methods.

"MORNING POST."

We do not for an instant admit that General Dyer made an error of judgment, simply because all the evidence goes to prove that he acted exactly right. But assuming that General Dyer was mistaken, what, as Sir Edward Carson asked the Government, will be the effect of the vindictive treatment accorded to that officer by the authorities who are bound by honourable obligation to deal loyally by him? Sir Edward's illustration of a case occurring in his own experience as First Lord of the Admiralty is instructive enough. So long as the present Government hold office, there is not a sailor or a soldier who does not know that if he does his duty as he sees it his action may be repudiated and himself broken. It is a thing we receive from politicians with disgust, indeed, but no longer with surprise. But when soldiers become a party to the business, we ask where honour is left. Sir Edward Carson yesterday asked the extremely pertinent question. What would have happened to the statesmen on the Front Bench had their errors of judgment been visited upon them? There is an answer to that. It is that their retribution will surely come. In the meantime we would ask all honest citizens how long Mr. Montagu is to be allowed to retain place and power? The true answer to this question will be found in the subscription list of the Dyer Fund which we publish elsewhere.

"DAILY MAIL."

During the angry and often passionate discussion of General Dyer's case in the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Montegu stated in a few effective words the real issue involved. Are we to hold India by terrorism or by the loyal consent and regard of its people? No policy of "*Frightfulness*" *could succeed there in the long* run, and General Dyer carried out such a policy at Amritsar. It was not merely that he fired severely upon a riotous mob. There was his famous "crawling" order, which went beyond anything that any wise and enlightened Government could sanction or condone.

"DAILY CHRONICLE."

The Government and the House of Commons are to be congratulated on the firmness with which they yesterday dissociated British policy in India from the principles exemplified by General Dyer in the Amritsar shooting last year. In cases of this kind there are always many points of detail which it is just to have brought out on the side of the person incriminated. It is fair to concede that General Dyer at Amritsar had cast on him the most invidious and thankless duties which can fall to a soldier's lot; that his previous and subsequent conduct showed him a capable, an energetic, and not an inhumane officer; that he had 34 years of Indian experience; and that his general judgment of the Punjab situation has been widely corroborated by the other Englishmen in that province. But none of these points can avail against what Mr. Churchill yesterday called "the one tremendous fact—the slaughter of nearly 400 persons and the wounding of probably three or four times as many, by sustained rifle-firing on a civilian crowd, which, though undoubtedly hostile, was neither armed nor immediately engaged in committing acts of violence. Such a fact, as the Amritsar shooting is now shown to have been, is, we believe, without precedent in the history of the British Empire; it is certainly in direct conflict with all the principles to which the modern British Empire owes its existence; and the successive condemnations, which have now been passed on it by the Hunter Commission, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of India, the Army Council, the Cabinet, and the House of Commons, should effectually prevent any officer in future from following it as a precedent.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The House of Commons yesterday had to debate an incident which Mr. Winston Churchill justly described as "without precedent or parallel in the modern history of the British Empire"—an event which stands in singular and sinister isolation.

Fundamentally it is a moral issue and a very old and simple one. On a long view it is also a political issue of the first magnitude. General Dyer's more thorough supporters by no means intend to stop at India. They mean the principle of undiluted violence—the violence that knows no scruple and brooks no question—to be of general application. After India, Ireland. After Ireland, British workmen on strike. It is easiest to get the principle accepted in the first instance in application to men of different race, speech, and colour. But, once admitted, it is not difficult to apply to men in a different island, and, lastly, to men of a different class. The argument is always the same. "A whiff of grapeshot" was what De Broglie prescribed at the beginning of the French Revolution. "Quod erat demonstrandum," said a Russian Grand Duke on the evening of Bloody Sunday. "Shoot well," General Dyer phrased it. "Strike fear," Danton said. "Not a hand shall move nor a voice whisper as you pass. The people will cower like mice in their holes, and you will have vindicated law and solved your problem." The Punjab has lain quiet, certainly cowed, perhaps waiting passively, since Amritsar. One thing, however, is certain: unless you carry on your violence to the point of the extermination of a people—as the Turks have nearly done—your deed will live in its memory, and, while fear gradually wears away, horror and hatred are more enduring. The good work of upright, humane, and devoted Englishmen will all too easily be obliterated from memory by every Indian demagogue of the future who can paint that terrible scene of the crowd surging into the narrow outlets of the trap to escape the pitiless fire. Sane and reasonable Indians will know always that act was abhorred by the great mass of sane and reasonable Englishmen, and will point out that this feeling was eloquently expressed by the Secretary for India himself. On the other hand, the demagogue will be able to make great play with so much that has been rashly said or written here in the contrary sense. Of this they will make the flashlight to turn on the inner mind of English people on Indian questions. It will not be just. But that will, in fact, be the danger with which we shall have to contend in the future. Mr. Montagu at least has done his best to dispel it, and it remains for him to go forward with the policy of political freedom for India as the great hope of peace and reconciliation.

"TIMES."

The British Raj in India rests no longer, if indeed it ever rested, upon military force, or upon a diplomatic equipoise of opposing interests. The Great War has forced in a few years an advancement in human thought that would, in the normal course of the world, have taken decades to accomplish. The growth of the ideal of nationality, freed by the breaking of many ancient fetters, has not been confined to Europe; it has expanded swiftly over Asia. But concurrently with this growth the enfranchised democracy of this country has become conscious of Imperial responsibilities which were once the interest of the few. The newer conceptions of the rights of European peoples embrace also the subject races of our far possessions. For an Empire based on organized force or organized commerce the people of this country have substituted, in their own minds, the conception of a British Commonwealth founded on the willing co-operation of free peoples. That they have done so is in our opinion, no small vindication of our national repute for genius in government. Nevertheless such an ideal, though it be the lodestone of true statesmanship, is not everywhere to be immediately achieved; and its consistent pursuit must necessarily spell many difficulties and involve many problems. The period of transition in the case of a country such as India will demand faith and high purpose from our people, and patient courage from their rules. Moreover, the difficulties are all the greater because the rate of progress has been accelerated by the war. In the past history of our rule in Hindustan we have little cause for regret and none for shame. The character

(Continued on next page.)

DYER DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

of our people has been subjected in the East for centuries to those temptations to which so many empires have succumbed. Such temptations have been proudly resisted. No finer traditions than these of our Indian services have been exemplified in our history. Yet great as these traditions are, the countries which we have served and instructed are now attaining to a fuller development, and there has arisen, in a new degree, the need for that rare and lofty quality which can sustain a continuity of greatness through inevitable and possibly unwelcome change. If we are to continue to hold India we can only do so by the good will of the Indian peoples, secured by our own past record and sealed by our proved capacity to adjust our rule to the progress of the world. Events like those at Amritsar will obscure our national purpose and betray the ideals which inspire it, unless Parliament take the present occasion to affirm those principles upon which alone our Eastern Empire can stand four-square against any storm that may gather against it.

"OBSERVER."

General Dyer's case is a test case and has extraordinary importance for the future of India in particular but not of India alone. Having spent ourselves to the uttermost in overthrowing the Prussian model of administration, it is disagreeable to find that the utmost vigilance is necessary against its enthronement under the British flag. The war has had worse influences as markedly is its better. It has tempted too many people to the simplifying of difficult situations by the short-cut of violence without, apparently, having impressed them with nemesis that follows. Our Empire breakers of the Right are as dangerous as those of the Left. They are now justifying the Amritsar massacre as having overawed the Punjab Let us pass over the fact that General Dyer was, or should have been concerned with the upheaval primarily in his own district. What matters more is that if "frightfulness" is to be justified by its temporary successes then our professions in the late war are a sham; we are tarred with the brush of Von Bissing after all; our Empire has no more a moral basis than had the German Empire, though our camouflage may be more effective; and we are doomed to the certain collapse which has overtaken every Empire in history that founded itself on physical domination.

"WESTMINISTER GAZETTE."

We will not say, as some do this morning, that the Liberal and Labour members "saved the Government" for it is inconceivable that under any pretext whatever they could have voted otherwise than they did. But we do think it a serious matter that the Tory rank and file, which have faithfully supported the Government in all other emergencies, should have broken away from it on an issue, clearly set before them by Ministers themselves, which raises the fundamental question whether terrorism shall be condoned as a permissible weapon of British Imperial administration.

These gentlemen, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying, will find themselves to-day entirely out of touch with the great mass of their fellow-countrymen. The vast majority of those who read Mr. Montagu's and Mr. Winston Churchil's speeches will, we doubt not, be disposed to wonder whether the Government has not been too forbearing instead of too harsh to General Dyer. He and his friends have left us no loophole in the matter. They have not been content to say that he committed an error of judgment in the excitement of the moment; they have boldly contended that he did right to administer a lesson to seditious India by shooting down the unarmed crowd at Amritsar. They apparently have no objection to the "crawling order," to the whipping of schoolboys, the setting-up of the "triangle," the flogging of the wedding party, provided it can be pleaded that they were necessary to produce a moral effect. If these things were condoned by the British Parliament, with what face could we continue to condemn the practise of "frightfulness" by the Germans?

"GLOBE."

Mr. Montagu is vindicated; General Dyer is broken. Yet we fancy there are many thousands of honourable men in this country who would much rather suffer with General Dyer than be vindicated with Mr. Gandhi's friend. Few men would care to listen to anindictment of their conduct so scathing as that which Mr. Gwynne laid against Mr. Montagu in the House yesterday, and we take leave to doubt whether he will find the coating of whitewash quite so permanent as perhaps he hopes. For what, at the worst, is General Dyer broken? For an error of judgment made at a time when the fate of India depended on his taking the most terrible responsibility. The Army Council has decided that he must not be employed again, and incomparably the most influential member of that Council is Mr. Winston Churchill, now Secretary of State for War. Let us see how much better it is to to be a politician who rats rather than a soldier who tries to do his duty, General Dyer's "error of judgment," if it was an error, which we do not for a moment admit, resulted in the death of 397 Indian natives who were in open revolt. There have been other "errors of judgment." Unless Mr. Winston Churchill is much believed he, above all other men, was responsible for expeditions to Antwerp and Gallipoli. The first led to the death of three hundred British sailors and the capture and internment of two thousand more. In the second our losses in killed and captured were 41,371. General Dyer, with thirty-four years of brilliant service to his credit, it broken, Mr. Winston Churchill, who deserted his party when he thought it was in difficulties, who has adorned none of the many high offices he has filled, and upon whom rests the responsibility for the appalling errors of judgment shown at Antwerp and Gallipoli, is even now Secretary of State for War. Truly, it is much better to be an intriguing politician than a plain and honest soldier.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10

S S Ella, Thomson, Bassein.
S S City of LLondon, Elliott, Glasgow.
S S Martinique, Peterson, Karach.
S S City of Duham, Pettison, Glasgow.
S S Orissa, Bishop, Rangoon.
S S Atlentic, Bergs rom, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

August 10.

S S Nippon, Micich, Trieste, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Heim, for Bangkok.

S S Ella:—The B. I S N Company's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Cap ain R. F. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of LLondon, 5682 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and 142 passengers.

S S Martinique:—The steamer Martinique, 283 tons, Captain J. Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S City of Durham:—The City Line steamer City of Durham, 3460 tons, Captain O. Pettison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Orissa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Atlentic:—The steamer Atlentic, 2113 tons, Captain B. Bergstrom, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Nippon:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Nippon, 3954 tons, Captain Q Micich, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and 20 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 10th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Saigon Maru	..Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
B Rajah	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
C/E Omaro	..Karachi	12-8	..A I & C N Co
D/E Yetorofu Maru	..Japan	10-8	..N Y Kaisha
F Dilwara	..China	16-8	..M M & Co
G Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
O War Cuta	..P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
Q Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	..Karachi	11-8	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	..Marmagoa	11-8	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kandahar	..Calcutta	12-8	..W & A G & Co
2 C/Hankow's (Boats)	.. ..	..	..W & A G & Co
4 Ferrara	.. N F	N F	..S W & Co
4 Furnea	..Bushra	12-8	..M M & Co
5 Abydos	..Karachi	N F	..H L S N Co
6 Frattelli Bandiera	..Genoa	20-8	..M Italiana
7 Kowelt	..Aden	12-8	..T M & Co
9 Glenlyon	..Antwerp	16-8	..T M & Co
10, 11 Orissa	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
12/13 Warfield	..Karachi	14-8	..M M & Co
16 Bahadur	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kieldrecht	..Colombo	12-8	..E D S & Co
2 Girsa	..Calcutta	14-8	..M M & Co
3 Vasna	..Bushra	14 8	..M & C Co
4 Castalia	..Liverpool	23-8	..W & A G & Co
5 Aymeric	..Calcutta	11-8	..W & A G & Co
6 Chandwara	.. N F	15-8	..M M & Co
8 Nippon	..Trieste	7-8	..Lloyd Triestino
10 Haun-var	.. N F	15-8	..J P & Co
11 Colaba	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
13 Loyalty	..Marseilles	23-8	..N M & Co
13 Kara	..K A Ports	N F	..M M & Co
14 Mantua	..London	21-8	..M M & Co
15 Northbrook	.. N F	N F	..D R I M
17 Gambhira	..Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Patricia	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati	.. ..	4/8/8	..B S N Co
Mahanadi	.. ..	4/8/8	..B S N Co

EXPORTS

August 10.

S S Mantua for London:—112 cwt. almond seed, 1300 cwts, kissmiss, M. Jafferbhoy, 20000 cwt. linseed cold, Strauss and Co., Ltd. 24 cwt. gum Arabic Manilal Somersee; 13 cwt. steel baling wire, The Eastern Bank Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—98 bales cotton, C. L. Sajan and Co.; 38 bales woolraw E Dassa and Co.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—264 bales cotton, 2000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—7007 cwt. linseed, 2001 cwt rapeseed, E D. Sassoon; 200 cwt. crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—416 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg:—451 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram; 275 bales, cotton, Toyomenka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Glenlyon for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S F. Bendiera for Leghorn:—1000 cwt. myrabolum, P. Mathuradas and Co.

S S F Bendiera fo rGenoa:—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner, 50 bales cotton, Arturo Bonechi.

S S Frettoli Bandiera for Genoa:—2000 cwt. rapessed, Arturo Boneshhi.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—125 cwt. sharkfins, A. Chayle and Co.; 75 bales cotton yarn, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 25 cwt. sharfins, K. Mohamed and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—206 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

August 10.

S S Loyalty from Marseilles and Genoa Agents:—The Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd.:—231 cases 20 bales cotton goods, 470 cases cotton tissues, 113 cases cotton embroidery, 12 cases velvet cotton, 2 cases silk goods, 3 cases wool n issues, 30 bales cotton yarn, 2800 barrels, cement, 54 cases aliminium, 1900 bags almonds, 139 bales dry roots, 80 cases minera water, 21 cases glassware, 18 cases perfumery, 340 cases wine, 19 cases chocalate, 17 cases carbon paper

S S Warfield from Rangoon, Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.:—18332 pieces, 1492 bdles teak scantling, 728 pieces, teak squares.

S S Aungban from Rangoon, Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—1048349 galls. kerosine oil.

S S Koweit from Jeddah. Agents:—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.

61 cases, 3 bdles, specia, 57 bags, gum.

S S Sirsa from Rangoon. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co.—88897 bags rice, 250 bags red beans.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

August 7.

The American cotton crop is gradually becoming better as we see from the condition Reports of the Bureau which is 74 per cent as against the 70 per cent of the last month and 67 per cent for the same period last year. This estimate will indicate a crop of about twelve or twelve and a half million bales but it must be understood that everything depends upon the weather in September and October which will be the main deciding factor. The effect of this rather favourable report was very marked in America and the markets there went down by about 150 points. The Egyptian crop this year was in very good condition all along. The crop, it is estimated, will be about 7,500,000 bales, a quantity which was produced eight years back, in the year 1912-13 when it was 7,583,000 bales. Since that year there has been a continuous decline till this year when there is a sudden increase of about 2,000,000 bales. In India also the crop is expected to be a good one, though the area under cultivation has slightly decreased this year. But it will not result in any appreciable decrease in the production of cotton. In this connexion it may be interesting to note some statistics published by Prof. John A. Tod in the "Manchester Guardian". The approximate yield in the main sources of the world's supply of cotton in thousands of bales.

Year.	American.	Indian.	Egyptian.
1910-11	12,132	4586	7574
1911-12	16,043	4718	7424
1912-13	14,128	4385	7533
1913-14	14,610	5065	6490
1914-15	15,067	5209	6490
5 years average before the war.	14,396	4685	7341
1915-6	12,953	3758	4806
1916-17	12,976	4502	5111
1917-18	11,912	4000	6308
1918-19	11,603	3671	4821
*1919-20	11,750	5845	5650
Five years' average after begining of the war.	12,239	4351	5339

*Estimate.

He compares the average for the nine pre-war years and the nine years following the declaration of war. The production has decreased in all the principal cotton-growing areas during the latter period. There has been a decline of 10, 7 and 27 per cents. in the case of America, India and Egypt respectively. The world which was consuming a certain quantity of cotton in the pre-war days must be able to consume the same quantity perhaps, more, when the normal conditions are again reached. There is a demand for good cotton. But unfortunately the market contains inferior cotton. The inferior cotton positively glut the markets. America this year produced large quantities of inferior cotton and there was a sudden increase in the quantity of Indian cotton which usually contains large quantities of the inferior grades. Japan and Europe which usually buy these inferior rades are now in a position to buy and are practically out of the markets. But worst days seem to have been passed in Lankashire; where the market assumed a steadier tone and prices did not go down very much when America went down 150 points. Foreign market are gradually regaining their financial strength but no such hope exists at present for India. People are having a very anxious time. They do not know whether the lowest limit has been reached and experienced persons are unwilling to give out their opinions with the freedom with which they were accustomed to give. This year has been a rather unhappy one for the sellers, as the market has been constantly going down. Even staple cotton has not been able to resist the downwaid progress.

FOREIGN.

During this week the American market has gone down by about 150 points on the publication of the condition report. The Liverpool market, on the other hand na da firmer attitude and went down only by about 50 points. Much now depends upon the weather conditions in America. Private cables have been received that the weather is unfavourable and that the market is oversold and this caused a rise of 43 points.

LOCAL.

The local market was not very much affected by the decline in America. It has already gone down considerably but people are not yet sure whether the bottom has been reached. The more pessimistic among them are afraid of a further fall in prices and so have devised means to maintain prices. Therefore the Bombay merchants and Muccadams Association have resolved that no railway receipt is to be accepted on or after the 12th inst., that the holders of the present stock should contribute one rupee per bale which may be handed over to a syndicate which is to be formed with a capital of 25 to 50 lakhs and which will be buy up the cotton which may be going very cheap on account of short margin, and not to issue any Delivery Orders against any sale of September Comra. This is a fairly strong move on the part of the merchants and remains to be seen whether it will be successful. It can to a certain extent maintain the prices and if the conditions against them are not very strong and numerous they may succeed in their endeavours. The rate of F. G. M. G. Broach fluctuated between Rs. 414 and Rs. 430 showing an average of Rs. 422 as against Rs. 423 of the last week and Rs. 434 of the week previous. The room rate is about Rs. 450. The difference between the room rate and the price of ready Broach is very great. The quality of Broach cotton required by the cotton contracts committee is not available in the market. But the average quality of ready Broach cotton sold in the market is nearly Rs. 150 lower in value than the rate fixed by the Committee. Another feature of the market is the smart rise of Rs. 30 in the rate of Southerns which a few days ago was ruling a few days ago was ruling in proximity to Broach rate. The demand in ready cotton continues on a moderate scale and local mills and exporters are the chief buyers of the stapled and class cotton respectively. Japan buyers are quiet with the exception of Toyo Menka Kaisha. The crop prospects one on the whole favourable. The new crop forward rates are not yet out.

The stock in Bombay is estimated he about 13 lakhs. of bales.

The latest quotations for forward transactions are as follows:—

F.G. M.G. Broach Rs. 450 Aug. Delivery.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Rs. 200, Sept. Delivery.
Fine M. G. Oomras, Rs. 247, Sept. Delivery.
Good M. G. Southerns Rs. 460 Aug. Delivery.
Good M. G. Southerns Rs. 425 Sept.-Oct. Delivery.

The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of ready cotton are:—
M. G. Sind/American, Rs. 375/450.
M. G. Broach, Rs. 280/330.
M. F. Berar, Rs. 280/340.
M. G. Moglai, Rs. 200/260.
M. G. Bengal, Rs. 180/230.
M. G. Khandesh, Rs. 170/200.

"STUDENTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE."

Under the auspieces of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. M. M. Gidwani, M.A., Lecturer, Elphinstone College will deliver a public lecture in English on "Students and Social Service" to-day at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. Percy Anstey, B.Sc., (Lond) Principal, College of Commerce and Economics, will preside.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The depression over Central India east yesterday has disappeared and monsoon has been weak, but there are indications of a fresh advance. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India east, Malabar and local in Orissa, east United Provinces, Central India west, west of the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, west United Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Jhansi two inches, Dehra Dun three, Kotah, Nowgong one and half.

Forecast:—Some increase in the Gangetic Plain and a decrease in Central India.

SIMLA, August 10.

A feeble fresh advance of monsoon is occurring in the south of the Peninsula and there has also been an increase of rain in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Central India east, west Central Provinces, Konkan, southeast Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay, Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina three inches, Silchar Nowgong one and half. Karwar one, Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Mysore and Madras Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 10th Aug.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·09	33·26	16·15	49·78
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·15	38·07	16·18	55·51
Esplanade (Gol Tej. Hospital)	0·19	37·25	17 20	53·58
Syculk (J. J. Hospital)	0·07	37·76	19.77	58·64

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 9th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 6 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.894	Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.7	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	"
Dew Point	75.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.827	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	5.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2	"
minimum do.	78.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind	181	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07	Inches.
Total fall during month	2.45	"
Do. do. year	94.53	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0.05	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
Wed.	11	m 8 58	26 11	11	m 2 3	16 6
		8 38a	25 10		3 12a	19 6
Thur	12	m 9 54	28 0	12	m 3 4	15 11
		9 45a	26 9		4 4a	18 4
Fri	13	m 10 41	28 10	13	m 3 59	15 4
		10 43a	27 7		m 4 50a	17 3
Sat	14	m 11 25	29 5	14	m 4 50	15 0
		11 34a	28 4		5 33a	16 4
Sun.	15	0 6a	29 8	15	m 5 39	15 1
					6 14a	15 9
Mon	16	m 0 21	28 8	16	m 6 21	15 5
		0 45a	29 6		6 54a	15 6
Tues.	17	m 7 47	25 11	17	m 0 47	17 1
		7 20a	25 8		2 2a	20 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is 10 deg. above the average at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is below normal both by day and night at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur and Jacobabad. Day temperature is slightly below normal in upper Sind and south-east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para, but is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.15in. of rain and Saugor 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average except in the area of rain, where humidity is normal and temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Moderate rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan and a few light showers have occurred in the north; Mormugao reports 0.68in. and Karwar 0.95in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues very weak and except for nearly general rainfall on the west coast as far north as Mormugao its activity has been confined to giving local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and the west of the United and the Central Provinces. A few falls are also reported from south-east Madras. Day temperature is high in the Peninsula with the exception of the west coast and the extreme south.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely except for an extension of local showers in the east of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th August, 1920:—

The depression over Central India East yesterday has disappeared and the monsoon has been weak; but there are indications of a weak fresh advance. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India East and Malabar and local in Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana, the Konkan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu, Akyab two inches; Dehra-Dun three; Nowgong one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 10th AUG. 1920.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	101.6	82.5	79	..	0	0
Do. (9th)	97.1	84.0	74	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	97.0	86.9	81	..	0	—0.16
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.7	82.7	68	..	2.30	—1.21
Rawalpindi	104.7	76.7	47	..	6.35	—6.28
Lahore	102.0	82.3	63	..	6.53	—2.22
Hissar	102.0	80.4	57	..	4.48	—2.37
Ambala	96.3	80.0	80	0.02	10.95	—2.86
Delhi	98.4	80.0	69	..	20.61	+6.75
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	92.8	78.3	71	..	17.48	+8.16
Mainpuri	91.3	78.1	80	0.28	17.90	+4.77
Jhansi	84.3	75.0	89	..	15.30	—4.80
Cawnpore	96.8	78.5	82	0.04	20.06	+3.14
Allahabad	89.3	73.9	91	0.05	30.00	+10.19
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101.1	81.8	62	..	1.45	—0.28
Karachi	86.5	79.1	83	0.09	0.51	—4.14
Ajmer	92.6	74.2	79	..	19.72	+5.39
Jaipur	89.3	73.1	69	..	23.19	+15.53
Kotah	94.2	75.8	76	..	18.61	+3.64
Mount Abu	70.0	62.4	99	..	30.98	—4.54
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.3	75.5	87	..	10.40	+0.61
Dwarka	84.8	78.7	78	0.02	9.55	—1.04
Veraval	88.3	79.3	86	..	16.99	+4.22
Rajkot	89.9	75.2	79	..	10.46	—1.15
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	74.4	67	..	19.01	+5.57
Surat	87.5	77.2	77	0.01	24.63	—3.69
Ahmedabad	95.3	74.1	57	0.21	18.85	—0.96
Deesa	89.9	73.3	88	..	12.68	—1.75
Neemuch	80.7	70.8	85	..	24.59	+9.21
Indore	82.7	70.3	81	0.03	25.19	+6.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	78.9	71.9	99	0.15	22.22	—9.77
Saugor	79.4	69.0	93	0.21	28.82	+3.14
Hoshangabad	82.1	71.4	85	0.07	17.89	—9.39
Khandwa	88.5	72.1	72	..	17.49	+1.42
Akola	98.9	73.2	65	..	6.61	—10.99
Amraoti	91.2	74.0	64	..	8.94	—9 24
Nagpur	91.3	75.8	69	..	18.38	—8.58
Chanda	93.5	74.0	56	..	10.00	—9.68
Raipur	87.2	74.9	78	..	21.41	—6.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	78.5	82	0.09	33.26	—15.42
Ratnagiri	84.5	75.3	77	0.03	41.07	—28 94
Marmugoa	89.2	74.0	93	0.68	94.64	—14.87
Karwar	85.2	73.8	94	0.95	59.95	—25.52
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.2	70.2	61	..	4.08	—6.43
Ahmednagar	89.0	68.9	64	..	2.61	—7.13
Poona	83.0	67.9	75	..	11.95	—1.98
Sholapur	95.5	70.3	56	..	1.70	—8.81
Bijapur	91.6	68.1	74	..	4.78	—1.74
Belgaum	78.3	64.9	90	0.12	27.03	—2.84
Aurangabad	92.9	68.4	71	..	3.60	—10.35
Nizamabad (Indr.)	94.3	75.3	59	..	15.59	—8.71
Hyderabad	94.1	76.2	68	..	9.05	—4.01
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	81.2	73.7	90	0.18	87.00	+3.91
Calicut	81.6	75.3	93	..	95.54	+23.22
Cochin	88.0	78.8	84	0.41	75.27	+18.19
Colombo	84.4	78.1	84	0.05	20.35	+6.20
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	101.3	82.2	61	..	6.56	—6.05
Bellary	97.3	73.2	60	..	0.86	—8.41
Cuddapah	101.6	80.7	60	..	4.00	—4.65
Madras	98.5	77.6	76	..	4.00	—3.25
Bangalore	88.3	68.3	72	..	4.94	—3.55
Coimbatore	98.6	71.9	74	..	3.09	—0.54
Trichinopoly	99.0	76.1	76	0.29	1.17	—2.25
Negapatam	94.9	77 1	67	..	1.07	—3.08

LATE PROF. GAJJAR.

PUBLIC MEETING

TO-DAY AT 6 P.M.

With a view to express the deep sense of loss sustained by the Presidency in the death of

PROFESSOR GAJJAR.

and to recognise publicly his eminent services, particularly in the cause of Science, Industry and Education, a PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day, the 11th August at 6 p.m., in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Royal Institute of Science.

C. H. SETALVAD.
D. E. WACHA.
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
NAROTTAM MORARJI.
JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.
R. S. CAPTAIN.
A. L. COVERNTON.
C. J. J. FOX.
HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSY.
FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.
M. A. TANA.
MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.
MOTILAL KANJI.
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND.
K. R. DAFTARY.
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
MAHOMEDBHAI CURRIMBHOY.
R. N. RANINA.
F. M. KANGA.
R. D. TATA.
TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI.
MURARJI GOKULDAS DEWJI.
M. C. SETALVAD.
NARANDAS PURSHOTAM.
VINAYAK N. HATE.
VASANJI P. DALAL.
J. H. BHABHA.
J. K. MEHTA.
K. NATRAJAN.
VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS.
D. D. KANGA.

ONE person—NOT two

A study in expression

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METER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th August 1920 was 29.926 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it approximately with the observatory barometer reading taken.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

BY AN ONLOOKER.

It is clear that demand cannot always be relied upon to produce supply, or this second city of the British Empire would possess vastly more hotel accommodation than it does. Its unique position as India's gate accentuates the demand in this direction, of course, and it is worth remembering that it is not alone the visitor and the stranger within our gates who suffers from Bombay's totally inadequate supply of hotels. The city's credit suffers, too, and, in the long run, its commerce also. There can be no sort of doubt about that. It were a foolish mistake to think of visitors in the mass as mere tourists or pleasure-seekers. (Not but what even these may and do very materially affect a capital city's prestige and repute; not to mention the money brought into it.) Among them many are upon business bent, and that only; while others again aim at a blend of business and travel, and yet others come to play, and before leaving decide to do more than play. Thus for all sakes' sake Bombay should better itself in the matter of providing adequate hotel accommodation; and the pressing needs of existing residents—especially the poorer among them—certainly should not blind us to the needs of Bombay's extensive and important floating population. Having regard to these considerations, I find that everyone I speak to about it welcomes the action of the Government, and the Port Trust, in the matter of the decision by which powers are to be given to the latter body to provide the Port with hotels. The average man seems to feel that the sooner these powers are used, practically and wisely, the better,

Re-Settlement and Road Making.

There has just been wound up in Karachi the organization known as the Sind Re-settlement Committee whose members have received the well-deserved thanks of Government for their public-spirited labours. Nine gentlemen acted on the Committee, and their aim was to find suitable openings in civil life for all men returned from the war who required civilian employment. In almost every case the men so assisted were engaged on a three months' probationary term, and it is highly satisfactory to note that all have since been confirmed in their appointments.

Mankind moves always in cycles, and those of us who are optimists believe each new cycle to be farther forward than the last, while the pessimists incline to the notion that we spend our lives in chasing our own tails. When the British were new to India, roads and bridges seemed, and were, matters of very first-rate import to the commonweal, and a vast amount of useful energy was expended over the cutting of good and enduring highways of communication. Then came the railways, and in their natural and justified enthusiasm for the wondrous new factor in life, men rather lost interest in mere roads, preferring to concentrate on rails. And now motor transport has asserted its claim in quite undeniable fashion, and the importance of the highway rises steadily toward its old level, which, some say, it will presently pass. Local authorities, never being overendowed with funds, have found the new demands terribly exacting, the upkeep of really good roads being a pretty costly business. This is one of many matters—usually overlooked by critics—in which the Government of Bombay has proved itself a generous friend in need to the districts. I am told that during the past few months Government has taken over from the districts the whole burden of upkeep in connexion with over 600 miles of main roads; a very appreciable item.

An Epigram from Surat

An Indian correspondent in Surat sends me one of the best (because one of the truest) little aphorisms that has come my way for a long while:—

"The people are politically radical, and socially conservative; and for the reason that whilst they themselves must daily find solutions for their own social problems, it is believed they may leave to others the solution of political problems."

The saying will bear quite a lot of reflection, and is very apt to the times in which we live.

One sees no shadow of reason to doubt the accuracy of the supplementary telegram which explained the other day that "nods of approval from all parts of the House endorsed Colonel Wedgwood's reference to 'the most intelligent province in India, with the most popular Governor in India.'" am sure Bombay may be said to offer its appreciative salaams to the honourable and gallant member for his handsome tribute. It is interesting, too, to find the just popularity of our Governor thus recognised in the Imperial Parliament, and to find it voiced by one who has certainly never been accused of favouring the "sun-dried bureaucracy"!

Pay and Look Pleasant

Being human, and believing ourselves, as we mostly do, to be insufficiently endowed with this world's gear, we shall all be sorry if we have to pay more for the postage of our letters. But the great majority will recognise readily enough that you cannot have your cake and eat it, too. We all want to see the men of the postal service, and of other services, better paid; and the money has to be got from somewhere. If we have to pay fifty per cent more for our postage, we still shall be better off than almost all other peoples, since up till now, despite the increased prices of nearly everything else, our postage has cost us phenomenally little.

When we hear of European arrogance and pride, I think it would be only fair to give a thought to the instances known to most people in India, which suggest the existence of greater arrogance and pride among Indians, in certain directions, than any known to the Western world. A friend was telling me of the difficulty experienced in his office, in securing and retaining an adequate staff of messengers. "I found a splendid fellow the other day; strong, alert, quick, intelligent, and thoroughly familiar with the city, after some years of service in a Government department. Congratulating myself, I proceeded to engage this quite superior man; only to be faced with all-round protests from the other peons, and the clerks, too;—allegedly educated men—who explained that as this new man was an untouchable, it would be intolerable to have him about the office. They could not fairly be asked to hand letters to him, etc. And the engagement had to be cancelled." How's that for pride and arrogance?

I hear that in at least one district (in which the Societies are blessed with a very active and able Hon. Organising Secretary) members of the different Co-operative Societies are arranging to give their assistance to the authorities in the work of taking the next Census. Such assistance will be much appreciated; and I hear that the Collector of Satara has already gratefully accepted the offer of the Co-operative Societies' members. Organised co-operation accomplishes more, probably, than any other factor in the life of a community toward the development of good citizenship; and that is one of many reasons, outside the obvious economic benefits involved, why every support should be given to Bombay's Co-operative Societies.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK EXCESSES.

ARREST OF MOSLEM NATIONAL COUNCIL AT NUKHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The "Pioneer" learns from a reliable correspondent that in the Caucus after the subjugation of Eliazvetpol, that Bolshevik punitive detachments moved up to Nukha where they were also guilty of grave excesses though on a smaller scale than at the former places. The entire Mohamedan national council was arrested and with them a considerable number of leading local Mohamedans. Some of the latter were shot on the plea that the Moslems were using their mosques for political meetings. The Bolsheviks prohibited them from entering the mosques. This order happened to coincide with the final days of Ramzan and gave rise to considerable indignation and hostility on the part of the local Mohamedan population.

CASE OF CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

TRIAL OF RING-LEADERS BY COURT-MARTIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The "Pioneer" says that the report which has found currency that the court of enquiry appointed to consider the case of the Connaught Rangers is still sitting is entirely erroneous and says the fact is that the Committee has completed its investigations and its finding is that the outbreak was a prearranged and organised movement and its cause was unquestionably Sinn Feinism. The General Commanding the 16th division has concurred in the conclusion of the court and recommended the trial of the ringleaders by a general court martial. These men have been removed to Dagshai where a summary of the evidence legally necessary as a preliminary to trial by the court-martial is being prepared. The court martial will commence its proceedings in about a fortnight's time.

TAMLUK FLOODS.

7,000 HUTS COLLAPSE: 35,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

An eyewitness just reurned from Tamluk flooded area says about 105 villages are under water. Paddy plants cultivated over some 35 square miles have entirely been washed away. Some 7,000 huts collapsed and about 35,000 people rendered homeless. The area of flood at present is about 60 square miles, 12 miles by length and 5 miles on an average by breadth.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you, or any of your numerous readers, who may be better informed on the subject than myself, be good enough to tell me what are the obligations of the Bombay Telephone Company to the public? I ask this question as I find the Telephone Company quite incapable of satisfying the demands of the public. For more than a year now I have applied to the Company for the installation of a telephone at my place, and the answer I invariably get is that my name has been registered, but the Company regrets not to be able to comply with my request yet. At this rate the Company may take years to comply with the request if it ever will comply at all. During the war the excuse was that most of the materials were commandeered; but why should the public be put to such inconvenience now? It has the monopoly of this business and yet the public is so badly scored! I have lost hope of ever getting a connection at my place, though the nature of my profession is such that a telephone is not only indispensable to me, but is even a matter of vital importance to many who deal with me. If the Company is not aware of it, it is time that it should know that the public is losing patience with it.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Aug. 10.

THE DOUBLE WRONG.

ASSISTANT SURGEON RESIGNS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 8.

The last week—at least the first half of it—was a mourning week here. The *hartal* announced on the Khilafat Day was completely observed (on Sunday, the 1st instant). A crowded meeting held on the Tilak ground, passed the resolutions suggested by the Central Khilafat Committee. At the meeting, the sad news of Lok. Tilak's death was announced, and the meeting after passing a resolution of regret, resolved to observe Monday, the 2nd, as a day of mourning, to call a public meeting on the same day, and to observe complete *hartal* in memory of the great patriot. Accordingly, all the shops and some of the high schools were closed on Monday. A mourning procession attended by hundreds of people started from the Tilak maidan to have a bath in the River Tapty. They carried with them a photo of the Lokmanya which was garlanded. In the evening the local Municipality at their general meeting passed a resolution of heavy loss to India, and adjourned without doing any work, in memory of the deceased. A monster meeting was held on the Tilak ground, where the meeting passed resolutions expressing their profound grief at Mr. Tilak's death, and appointing a representative committee for a suitable memorial to Mr. Tilak. More than a couple of thousands were subscribed on the spot and more funds are forthcoming.

Various public institutions, here, called their meetings during the last week and passed resolutions of grief and irreparable loss to India. A meeting of ladies also, at their meeting, the other day, adopted a similar resolution.

Similar meetings were held at Rander, and the principal talukas of Surat:—Chikhli, Olpad, Valod and others. In one of the villages of the Olpad taluka, a public library was started in memory of Mr. Tilak. In Naosari, a subscription has been opened, for a public fund, the proceeds of which will be utilized for giving books to children for study.

Dr. Champaklal Jamnadas Ghia, Assistant Surgeon, Parekh Dispensary, Surat, has resigned his post as Assistant Surgeon, as a protest against the Punjab horrors and the injustice in the matter of the Khilafat question. In the course of his letter of resignation, Dr. Ghia states that he can no longer co-operate with the Government in face of the terrible injustice done to India.

The Mullaji, the High Priest of the Boras, is taking keen interest in the education of Bora boys and girls. Through his efforts a Madressa was recently opened and the Mullaji is trying to get it recognised by the department. New Madressas have been recently opened at Gopipura and Rehematpura.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The most important topic of the day is Non-Co-operation and the highest circles of the country are due to the Council of the "All-India Home Rule League" for the resolution they passed last week. At least equally important is, in my opinion, the letter of "Mirza Abdul Kadir Beg" published in the "Chronicle" of August 4th. Really Non-Co-operation has actually been launched and it is likely to be said that the question is now academic whether it should be adopted as a weapon by the Indian public. However that be, it is not still too late to stop with the first stages until the question has received the consideration of the Moslem League and the Congress, both of which premier political bodies of India are going to hold Special Sessions just in the beginning of September. Be it remembered that these two bodies are entitled to consider it primarily and mainly as a national and political question. They have not a little of claim to decide on the religious side of it and it is precisely in this connection that I attach the greatest value to Mr. Beg's letter of August 2 and published on August 4.

Whatever the political feasibility and force of Non-Co-operation, I wondered what right the great number of grandies (now these have joined the Poona indigent) had to speak on the religious aspect thereof. The highest devotion to one's own religion requires non-interference in another's. Students of Comparative religion may get on to say things about many religious systems but they generally talk to a small coterie of thinkers and speak in absolutely cold atmosphere. The present in not an occasion when the atmosphere of India could be called cold, but rather the opposite of it. When seventy million people are at the height of religious tension, there cannot be greater unwisdon than for a person or group of persons not belonging to that religion to attempt an interpretation of the holy book of that faith against the approved interpretation of the priests of that religion.

Really the Mahomedans are entitled to resent any outside interference in the consideration of the religious aspect of Khilafat. Thank Heaven we Hindus have no holy place outside India. Had we any, I would certainly have resented any Moslem attempting to say anything on the religious side of our claim or means of righting for our claim to that place or to a particular form of government in that place. We ought to do to Mahomedans as we would be done by. Mr. Beg will certainly receive the thanks of his Moslem bretheren. I write to express the thanks of his Hindu Bretheren for his laying down a doctrine equally important to all religions.

Let me repeat what I suggested in the beginning that Non-Co-operation should not proceed to the advanced stages until it has received the sanction of the Political bodies. The Khilafat Committee are entitled to take such steps as they feel advised to indicate and prove to the political bodies when they meet how far the principle and practice of Non-Co-operation has been appreciated and adopted by the public. The sister communities of Hindus have already begun to sympathise with their Moslem bretheren especially on account of the latter giving up cow sacrifice. The fraternity of the depressed is grown only by common suffering. How can the Hindus fail to appreciate the intensity of the Moslem feeling for the Caliph's position, when the most favourite animal for sacrifice by the Mahomedans is being saved in gratitude for the sympathy shown by the Hindus? It would be the most pernicious thing at such critical time for a Non-Moslem to officiously meddle in the religious aspect.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Aug. 8.

NEWS FROM FRONTIER.

NADIR KHAN AT KABUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 10.

The "Englishman's" Frontier correspondent writes:— General Nadir Khan is now at Kabul attending as a member of the council of signatories formed to discuss the Peace Treaty. He went to Kabul a few days before the return of the Afghan Belegation.

The same correspondent states that the attitude of the Bolshevik Mission has so annoyed the Amir that he has deputed a special guard to watch the houses which the Russians are hiring.

General Nadir Khan has informed some returning Muhajirins that barring men of profession and crafts all others are not wanted.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES.

The following letter was sent to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway by the Representative of Kalyan Railway Passengers protesting against the proposed increase in Railway fares.

It is a matter quite unwelcome to the public at large to hear that there is shortly going to be an increase in the third class fares. On one hand the poor, and none the less the middle-class people are smarting under the pain of partial starvation owing to the highly increased cost of living, and the lack of means sufficient enough to make both ends meet, and on the other hand, to add insult to injury, when the Company are thinking to increase 3rd class railways fares, the poor people are no but be restless.

The Railway Authorities may, perhaps be thinking to do so on the basis that with the increased cost of living the poor people have got an increase in their wages too. But they should not lose sight of the fact that, as I said above, the so-called increase in their salary cannot cope with the increased cost of living, as what could be had in the beginning of the war for two to three Annas cannot be had now even for a Rupee.

Some time back the third class fares were increased to something more than what they had been before, no difference having been made in the *First* and *Second* class fares. Of course as those times were not what they are at present, the matter passed off after having met with a slight protest from the public.

But, when a repetition of the same is going to be made, the public cannot but raise a very strong protest against the increase in the Railway fares. What the Railway Companies are earning is not a secret as will clearly be seen from an article which was recently published in one of the leading papers of Bombay under the heading *"A Record Year"*; and under such favourable circumstances the Railway Company should not even think of increasing the fares. But for the time being leaving that aside, the question comes, why they should only aim at the third class passengers, leaving first and second class ones untouched? That the third class passengers are not in a position to travel by the upper class, thereby suffering much owing to the accommodation in the former being very limited, is, 'prima-facie' the consequence of their no affording to spend more than they do. Then how is it that the burden is, with all this, laid upon them alone?

The case should be quite he contrary. If it is absolutely necessary that there should be an increase in railway fares, it should be in the case of first and second class fares only, and not in the case of he third class ones. It is only those that travel by the upper classes that can afford to pay more, and I am sure that they will not, and should not grumble to spend a little more than they do at present. But taking the present state of affairs into account, I must say that the slightest increase in the third class fares will tell heavily upon the purse of the poor.

At a meeting of the railway workmen's meeting held on Sunday last in Clem Brown Institute, Sealdah, it was resolved that the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway should be asked to receive a properly constituted deputation not later than the end of September to enable them to submit the general grievances and other matters in which the staff are vitally interested.—(A. P.).

Pandit Amarsen of Sind is touring in that district to preach the gospel of non-cooperation writes a correspondent. He visited Meher, Badin, Matli, Tando, Mahomed Khan, where large meetings were held and non-co-operation supported.

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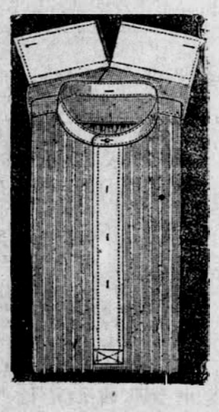

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UNITARY UNIVERSITY AT LUCKNOW.

SCHEME APPROVED BY SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Sir Harcourt Butler who presided over the extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University during the course of his address said: "We are generally in agreement that the goal of the policy should be the gradual development in these provinces of a number of Universities of unitary residential and teaching type. Starting with this objective we are, I think, in general agreement so far on these main points. The first is that there should be a unitary residential and teaching university at Lucknow. The second is the line between University and school teaching should in future be drawn at the intermediate stage. The third is the Allahabad University should be divided into two parts, the internal part being a self-contained unitary residential and teaching university and the external part being affiliated to the University outlying colleges. So I repeat we are all more or less agreed. As to details of reform much yet remains to be settled. I can assure you Government is really anxious to give you the best University you can possibly have and Government will be liberal and indeed generous to existing private institutions and to new universities. In conclusion, I would meet one possible objection, namely, the University reform may postpone expenditure on primary, secondary and technical education. This will not be so. One of the first steps I took as Lt.-Governor was to take up the question of primary education and to initiate the scheme which is intended to double the number of primary schools in a few years. Large sums are also being devoted to expansion and improvement of secondary vernacular education, while Government has taken up recently the whole question of greatly increasing facilities for primary education of girls. I think you need have no apprehension in regard to our future educational policy on financial or other grounds.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

The Senate approves generally the scheme for starting a university of unitary type at Lucknow but reserves its opinion as to details of the scheme, at this stage of its progress.

The draft bill for the establishment of a board of High School and intermediate education be referred to a select committee. The report of the Committee on the reorganisation of the Allahabad University together with reports of the sub-committee of the body be also referred to a select committee.

SERIOUS FLOOD AT JAMSEDPUR.

OVER ONE THOUSAND HUTS SWEPT AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Owing to a second flood in the river Khoorkai on Saturday, the situation at Jamsedpur has become alarmingly grave. The Sakchi Bouleward, the main thoroughfare of the town has been breached in four places, all huts and houses near the pump-houses being under water. The railway line from the Saburnarekha Steel Works has been washed. Near the pump-house the water is fifty feet high above the river bed. Over one thousand huts were swept away. People were floating on roofs or taking shelter in trees, and dead bodies were found floating. Mr. Sawday, Town Aministrator at Jamshedpur, organised rescue parties, but owing to a strong current they were not able to do much.

MIDNAPORE UNDER WATER.

At Midnapore the river Cosaye was again overflooded on Saturday and the town is under water. Colleges and schools are closed by order of the Magistrate who with other officials and the students is working day and night to protect the embankment and save the town. The Tamluk-Sankarara Bridge collapsed yesterday noon. Another breach has also occurred near Panskura. Through running of the Bombay mail via Nagpur has been stopped.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

TO VISIT CEYLON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 9.

According to a special cable to the "Morning Leader" Col. Wedgwood and wife are planning to visit Ceylon this winter to study the situation on the spot. The cable expects that the Reform Scheme will be debated in the House of Commons to-morrow or day after. Feeling is growing that if the Reform Scheme is not bettered the council should be completely boycotted.

On Saturday the Committee of the Chilan Association resolved to endeavour to induce the country to repudiate and refuse to cooperate in mere Council Reform and to insist real constitutional reforms suited to a free nation. The Committee cabled to England the following:

Chilan Association repudiates reforms offered and associates non-cooperation.

DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

DISCUSSION ABOUT TREATY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Englishman" says General Nadir Khan is about to leave for Kabul to take part in the Conference to be held to discuss the terms of the Treaty.

A strong party in Kabul is conspiring to restore Sardar Inanyatullah Khan to the Throne. It is also rumoured in Kabul that the Afghan delegates will again leave for India shortly to discuss important points and if possible to sign the Treaty.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The Third Khilafat Day was observed at Bezwada, Dadu, Bhiwani, Hindapur, and Pen.

2074 patients were treated in the Ayurvedic Free Dispensary of the Deccan Volunteer Corps at Chinchpoghly, Bombay, during the month of July.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Chheta Udepur has given from the 1st. August a permanent increase in the pay of the State Servants.

The Khilafat day was observed at Tuticorin. A meeting was held and non-cooperation was supported.

An association of Government pensioners of the Central Provinces and Berar with headquarters at Nagpur has been formed. It has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy requesting an increase to pensions.

On the Khilafat day a public meeting was held at Viramgaum to support the non-cooperation movement when among the resolutions passed it was resolved to put a stop to killing of cows, and to taking tea in hotels.

The Maharashtraya Provincial Maheshvari Conference will be held at the Kirloskur Theatre, Budhwar Peth, Poona, on the 20th instant. Shriman Shet Govindusji Malpani of Jubulpore will preside.

The latest Government communique regarding the Tamluk flood says that the flooded area has now been ascertained to be 52 square miles 7 miles of which is badly affected. It is estimated that about half the huts in this area are likely to collapse and that another quarter will be damaged. Paddy which had been sown in two thirds of this area have been destroyed. (A. P.).

The third presidency magistrate of Calcutta disposed of the case in which serjeant Monroe and Cornfield were charged with wrongfully detaining and assaulting Dhirendra Bhushan Lahiri, a respectable Bengalee gentleman. The magistrate convicted both the accued and sentenced serjeant Munroe to three months' rigorous imprisonment and serjeant Cornfield to Rs. 50 fine. (A. P.).

The Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Adra Bengal Nagpur Railway wires that the line between Nigedh and Chand on the Adra—Sini section breached owing to heavy rain and flood. Passengers and luggage of No. 56 up and 57 down passengers' trains are being transhipped. Through running will probably be resumed on the 11th instant. (A. P.).

Provosh Chandra Dey, a state prisoner, now confined in the Midnajur Central Jail, has resorted to hunger strike from 30th July because he has been deprived of his priveleges The jail superintendent says that Provosh was punished for gross insubordination and disobeying orders. (A. P.).

A special meeting of the Pensioners residing in the Alibag Taluka of the Colaba district was held at Alibag on the 3rd inst., under the auspices of the Pensioneers' Association of Alibag and it was resolved to approach the Governor-General and the Viceroy of India by means of a telegram inviting His Excellency's kind attention to their petition of November last in which they had prayed for some relief to cope with the exorbitant prices of all the necessaries of life prevailing everywhere.

At a public meeting held at Burhanpur it was resolved. "That the Citizens of all caste and creed of Burhanpur assembled together to-day on the 29th of July 1920 under the Presidentship of Mr. K. B. Bhuskute strongly protest against the opening of the slaughter house and tennery at Ratona in the Saugor District as it involves the sacrifice of so many cattle, the most important animal for the agriculture population which admittedly forms the majority of the Province and also resolve that the President be empowered to send this resolution of protest to the Local Government and Members of the Provincial Legislative Council to move in the matter."

RESIGNATIONS THROUGH KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

BENGAL GOVT. NOT READY TO CONSIDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

A correspondent wires that the President of the last Khilafat Conference, who forwarded the resignations of the Hon. Messrs. A. K. Fazlul Haque and Abul Kassim of their membership of the Bengal Legislative Council as part of the Non-cooperation programme has been informed that His Excellency the President is not prepared to consider the resignations of Hon. Members of the Legislative Council, which are tendered to him through a third party and that if an Hon. Member wishes to resign his membership he should communicate his desire direct.

"MOHAMMADI" SECURITY FORFEITED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

After foreiture of the Bengali leaflet containing the substance of the Non-Cooperation Sub-Committee Reports, Maulvi Akramkhan, Editor and proprietor of the "Mohammadi" and "Zamana," and Secretary, Bengal Khilafat Committee has been served with a notice of the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 1,500 in respect of his Mohammadi Press for printing the leaflet, in consequence of which the "Mohammadi" only Moslem vernacular paper serving the national cause in Bengal should cease to appear unless a fresh security, has been deposited within ten days' time.

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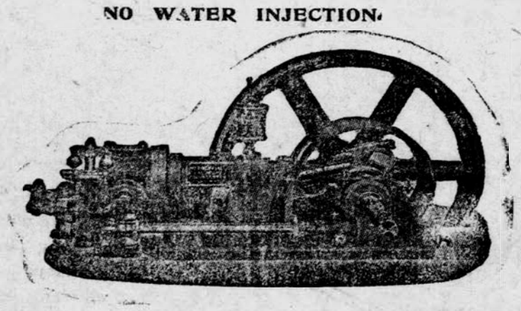

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ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

ALLIES' DECISION ON THE TREATY.

THE BAG AND BAGGAGE HINT.

The Allies' reply to the objections raised by the Ottoman delegation to the provisions of the draft treaty of pace with Turkey is published. No substantial modifications in the treaty are admitted, though Turkey is to be allowed a representative on the Straits Commission. If the Turks refuse to sign the treaty by July 27 at midnight the Allies intimate their intention to take such action as they see fit and hint that such action will be to eject the Turks from Europe once and for all.

The text of the Allied Note is as follows:—

The Allied Powers have given careful consideration to the observations of the Turkish Government on the draft treaty of peace which it is asked to sign. The Turkish Government would appear to think that its responsibility in the great war is less than that of its allies, and that it is, therefore, entitled to lenient treatment. The Allies cannot accept that plea.

In the opinion of the Allies, Turkey voluntarily joined a conspiracy against the liberty of all nations at a time when its tyrannical purpose had become revealed to all. They consider that Turkey was thereby guilty of peculiar treachery to Powers which for more than half a century had been her steadfast friends. Turkey entered the war without the shadow of excuse or provocation. The Allies entertained no hostile design against Turkey. Indeed, in August, 1914, the Allied Powers made a declaration to the Porte that if Turkey maintained her neutrality throughout the war the Allies would guarantee the integrity of the Turkish dominions. This declaration the Turkish Government disregarded, thus proving that ambition and not security was its purpose in entering the war.

The Turkish delegation does not appear to appreciate the loss and suffering which Turkey's intervention has caused to humanity. The extent of Turkey's liability is not to be gauged merely by the cost of overcoming the Turkish armies. By gratuitously closing a great international waterway in the face of the Allies and so cutting off the communications between Russia, Rumania, and the Western Allies, Turkey certainly prolonged the war by not less than two years, and caused a loss to the Allies of several millions of lives and thousands of millions of pounds. The reparation which Turkey owes to those who, at terrible cost, have re-established liberty for the world is far greater than she can ever pay.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The Allies are clear that the time has come when it is necessary to put an end once and for all to the empire of the Turks over other nations. The history of the relations between the Porte and the Great Powers in the long period before the war one long story of repeated and unavailing attempts to put an end to atrocities in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Armenia, and elsewhere, atrocities which startled and shocked the conscience of mankind. During the past 20 years Armenians have been massacred under conditions of unexampled barbarity, and during the war the record of the Turkish Government in massacre, in deportation, and in maltreatment of prisoners of war, immeasurable exceeded even its own previous record. It is estimated that since 1914 it has massacred, on the mendacious pretext of an alleged revolt, 800,000 Armenians, including women and children, and has expelled or deported more than 200,000 Greeks and 200,000 Armenians from their homes. Not only has the Turkish Government failed to protect its subjects of other races from pillage, outrage, and murder, but there is abundant evidence that it has been responsible for directing and organizing savagery against people to whom it owed protection.

For these reasons the Allied Powers are resolved to emancipate all areas inhabited by a non-Turkish majority from Turkish rule. It would neither be just, nor would it conduce to lasting peace in the Near and Middle East, that large masses of non-Turkish nationality should be forced to remain under Turkish rule. The Allies can make no modification in the clauses of the Treaty which detach Thrace and Smyrna from Turkish rule, for in both areas the Turks are in a minority. The same considerations apply to the frontiers fixed between Syria and Turkey.

For the same reason they can make no change in the provisions which provide for the creation of a free Armenia within boundaries which the President of the United States will determine as fair and just.

SMYRNA.

The provisions concerning Smyrna will in no way have the effect of restricting the trade and commerce of Anatolia. On the contrary, the freedom of the port is guaranteed by the Treaty, its inhabitants will have the strongest interest in making their town the port of the hinterland, and under an honest Government will serve the interior more effectively than ever. The arrangement is analogous to that introduced at Danzig.

As regards the *régime* of the Straits, there can be no question as to the necessity of taking effective measures to prevent another betrayal of the cause of civilization by a Turkish Government.

The Allied Powers cannot therefore modify the general terms of the *régime* which they have considered it just and equitable to create in order to guarantee the liberty of the Straits. They do not, however, entirely reject the observations of the Turkish Delegation concerning the representation of Turkey on the Commission of the Straits. They have therefore decided to grant to Turkey, as a riparian Power, and in the same manner and conditions as to Bulgaria, the right to appoint a delegate to this Commission.

The clauses providing for certain measures of financial control have not the object of securing the subjection of Turkey. On the contrary, they are introduced for no other purpose than to protect Turkey against the corruption and speculation which have ruined her in the past and to make it possible for the Turkish people, freed at last from the Imperialist lure, to become a prosperous and well-governed people.

THREAT OF EJECTION.

In conclusion the Allies would point out that the Treaty has not the character attributed to it by the Turkish Delegation. It is true that the Treaty strips Turkey of the Empire which her rulers have so grievously misgoverned. But it leaves Turkey a national State with a large and productive territory. There is nothing in the Treaty to prevent the Turkish people from becoming a prosperous nation if they reform their ways. Though it is doubtful if the Turks constitute a majority of its people, the Treaty even leaves Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. In view of the misuse made by the Turks of their power in the past, the Allies have had grave doubts as to the wisdom of this step. If the Turkish Government refuses to sign the peace, still more if it finds itself unable to re-establish its authority in Anatolia, or to give effect to the Treaty, the Allies, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty, may be driven to reconsider this arrangement by ejecting the Turks from Europe once and for all.

The Allied Powers hereby notify the Turkish Delegation that Turkey is granted a period of 10 days to signify definitely her acceptance of the clauses of the Treaty and her intention to sign it. This period expires on July 27, at 12 midnight. If the Treaty is not signed in its present form, the Allied Powers will take such action as they may consider necessary in the circumstances.

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"Twice, therefore, within the last five months, Sinn Fein has explored the most secret communications of the Irish Government. Yesterday's raid was done with extreme coolness and cleverness, and appears to have been informed with a truly sinister knowledge of his Majesty's postal machinery.

"This kind of coup really is the most effective weapon in the Sinn Fein armoury, for in Ireland, as in France, ridicule cuts more deeply than the sword. A French King was swept off his throne by a cartoon, and we seem to be approaching the day when British authority in Ireland will be shaken to its base by the laughter of two hemispheres."

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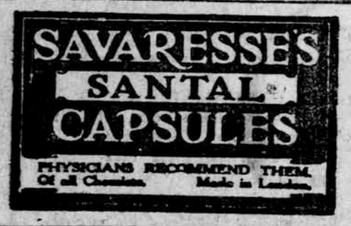

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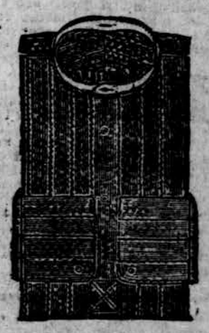

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